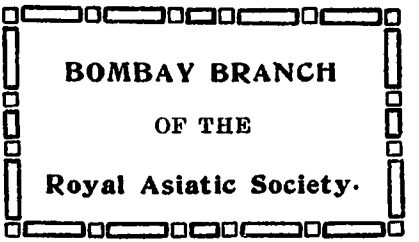
JUA
i
81

JAC
439.3182
Thi/Dut
86979



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 23 January, 2019

Dutch Self-Taught.

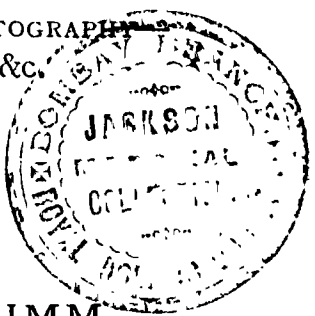
WITH

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

CONTAINING

VOCABULARIES—ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR—IDIOMATIC PHRASES AND DIALOGUES—TRAVEL TALK—COMMERCIAL, TRADING, LEGAL & RELIGIOUS TERMS AND CONVERSATIONS—CYCLING—MOTORING—PHOTOGRAPHY—AMUSEMENTS—&c., &c.

86979



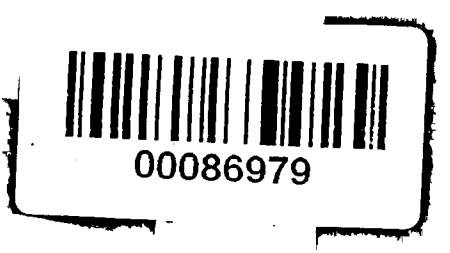
BY

Captain C. A. THIMM.

LONDON:
MARLBOROUGH & CO., 51,—OLD BAILEY, E.C
1904.

86979

LONDON:
MARLBOROUGH, PEWTRESS & CO.,
52, OLD BAILEY, E.C.



PREFACE.

THE Dutch language being a collateral of the Modern German, there is considerable similarity between them, both having originated in the one form of construction, viz., old High German, and both having the same root words. This close relationship will naturally be found of great assistance to the student who, having a knowledge of either language, desires to learn the other.

The present manual is designed for students, and for those whose business or pleasure renders a practical acquaintance with the language a necessity, or at any rate a *desideratum*. Merchants, professional and commercial men visiting Holland or its dependencies, and travellers, officials, and settlers in South Africa will find it of great service and value. Dutch *as spoken in Holland* has been adhered to, for I found, whilst serving with the South African Field Force, that this is generally understood by the Boers and the Cape Dutch; moreover, it is this parent tongue that is being taught in the **Government schools** both in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The very full outline of Grammar that forms a special and important feature of the work, will prove most helpful to the student and all who desire to master the language.

The phonetic or third column will be found to give, **at a glance,** the pronunciation of the Dutch words in the second column, as they are spoken by the educated classes in Holland. This is accomplished by means of MARLBOROUGH'S SYSTEM OF PHONETICS, as employed throughout their Series of "Self-Taught" Manuals. The system is so simple that those previously unacquainted with either Dutch or German can, with its aid, make themselves readily understood.

It is hoped that by facilitating the study and acquisition of the language, this Manual may help to strengthen the commercial and social ties between Great Britain and Holland, and also between the British and their Dutch fellow-subjects in South Africa.

In conclusion, I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness to MISS W. KLINKERT, of Amsterdam, for her valuable services in revising the proofs.

C. A. THIMM, *Captain*,
late I.Y.,
South African Field Force.

London, 1904.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ALPHABET, with Phonetic Pronunciation	6
VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, GUTTURALS, &c.	8
PRELIMINARY NOTES: Pronunciation, Accent, Long and Short Vowels, Rules of Spelling	9
VOCABULARIES	11 to 68
Amusements	51
Animals, Vegetables, &c.:—	
Animals, Birds, and Fishes	14
Fruits, Trees, Flowers, and Vegetables	17
Reptiles and Insects	16
Colours	19
Commercial and Trading Terms	41
Correspondence	53
Countries and Nations	39
Cycling	45
Fishing and Shooting	50
Holidays in Holland	21
House, The	30
Cooking and Eating Utensils	31
Furniture	30
Legal and Judicial Terms	33
Mankind: Relations	23
Body, The Human	24
Dress	27
Food and Drink	28
Health	25
Professions and Trades	36
Motoring	48
Numbers (Cardinal, Collective, &c., and Ordinal)	...54 to 57
Parts of Speech:—	
Adjectives	57
Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions ...	64
Verbs	60
Photography	49
Post-Office and Telegrams	53
Religion	32
Ships and Shipping	37
Times and Seasons	19
Town and Country	21
Travelling	38
World, The	11
Land and Water	12
Minerals and Metals	13

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR	...69 to 92
The Article...	69
,, Noun	69
,, Adjective	74
,, Pronoun	76
,, Numeral	81
,, Verb	82
,, Adverb	91
,, Conjunction	91
,, Preposition	92
,, Interjection	92
CONVERSATIONS	93 to 118
Breakfast	104
Commercial and Trading	117
Correspondence	102
Dinner	105
Enquiries	96
Evening	106
Expressions	...93 to 96
Anger, Joy, Sorrow, Surprise, &c.	95
Idiomatic, Necessary, and Useful	93
Health	107
Idiomatic Phrases	...93 to 95
In Town	108
Photography	116
Post Office and Telegrams	103
Shopping	109
Dressmaker	110
Laundress	112
Shoemaker	111
Tea	105
Telegrams	103
Time	106
Travelling:—	
Arrival	100
Changing Money	118
Cycling	113
Hotel	101
Motoring	115
Notices	97
Omnibus and Tram	100
Railway	97
Steamboat	99
MONEY—Equivalent Values: Dutch, English, American ...	119
,, English and American reduced to Dutch ...	119
WASHING LISTS	112
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	120

DUTCH SELF-TAUGHT.

The Alphabet with Phonetic Pronunciation.

The Dutch Alphabet has 26 letters :—

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
A, a —	(*ah*) is either *long* or *short*.* When long, it is like *a* in *father*, as *laden* [lah'de(r)n] † ...	ah
	When short, it has the *same sound cut short*, as *brand* [bra(h)nt]	a(h)
B, b —	(*bay*) when final, is like *p*, as *tob* (top) ...	p
	otherwise as in English	b
C, c —	(*say*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, is like *k*, as *canapé* (kahnahpay)	k
	before *e*, *i*, *ij*, *z*, *ei*, is like *s*, as *civiel* (seeveel)	s
Ch, ch —	(*ch*) has no corresponding sound in English. It is a guttural aspirate resembling the *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*, but is much sharper, as *macht* [ma(h)*cht*]	*ch*
D, d —	(*day*) at the end of a word is like *t*, as *pad* [pa(h)t]	t
	otherwise as in English	d
E, e —	(*ay*) when long is like *ay* in *day*, as *zeven* [zayfe(r)n]	ay
	when short, it is like *e* in *men*, as *vet* (fet) ...	e
	NOTE. — At the end of a word, and in the prefixes *be*, *ge*, *ver*, and the suffixes *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, it is like *e* in *garden*, as *koude* [kowde(r)], *geladen* [*ge*(r)lah'den] ...	e(r), e
F, f —	(*ef*) as in English	f
G, g —	(*gay*) has no corresponding sound in English; it is a heavy guttural sound	*gh*
	at the end of a word it is pronounced like *ch* (see above), as *mag* [ma(h)*ch*]	*ch*

* For rules relating to long and short vowels, see p. 10.

† E(r) represents the sound of *e* as in *term*; the (r) is added (where necessary) in the phonetics, merely in order to give the *e* this sound—*not to lengthen it*—and must itself remain unheard.

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
H, h —	(*hah*) at the beginning of a word or syllable is always aspirated, as *hagel* (hah'ɣel) ... After *t* it is silent, as *thans* [ta(h)nss].	h
I, i —	(*ee*) when long, like *ee* in *deep*, as *ivoor* (ee'-vohr) ... ... when short, like *i* in *pin*, as *wit* (wit)... ...	ee i
J, j —	(*yay*) like *y* in *yet*, as *ja* (yah)	y
K, k —	(*kah*) as in English, and always sounded before *n*, as *knie* (k-nee)	k
L, l —	(*el*) as in English	l
M, m —	(*em*) as in English	m
N, n —	(*en*) as in English	n
O, o —	(*oh*) when long, like *o* in *sole*, as *doren* (doh'ren) ... ... when short, like *o* in *not*, as *los* (loss) ...	oh o
P, p —	(*pay*) as in English	p
Q, q —	(*keü*) like *k*, as *bouquet* (boo'ket)	k
R, r —	(*err*) is pronounced with greater vibration than in English, and is *never silent*	r
S, s —	(*ess*) is a sharp sibilant, like *ss* in *loss*, as *mes* (mess); never like *z*, as in *lose*	s, ss
T, t —	(*tay*) as in English	t
U, u —	(*eü*) is like the French *u*, pronounced by forming the lips into a circle (as for whistling), and sounding "eü" as *one sound*. Ex.: *huren* [heü'ren] ... ... When between two consonants, it is like *u* in *mud*, as *juk* (yuk)	eü u
V, v —	(*fay*) is like a soft *f*, as *verdek* [fe(r)rdek'] ...	f
W, w —	(*vay*) is something like the English *w*, but the upper teeth should touch the lower lip in pronouncing it. Ex.: *wijf* (weyf) ...	w
X, x —	(*eks*) as in English	x
Z, z —	(*zed*) as in English	z

NOTE.—C, Q, and X only occur in words borrowed from other languages.

Vowels, Diphthongs, Gutturals, &c.

The Vowels are employed as SIMPLE VOWELS, and also to form DIPHTHONGS.

The SIMPLE VOWELS are *Single* and *Double*, viz., *a*, *aa*; *e*, *ee*; (-), *eu*; *i*, *ie*; *o*, *oo*; *u*, *uu*; also (-), *oe*.

For the *Single Vowels* see pp. 6 and 7; the *Double Vowels* are as follows:—

		Phonetics used.
aa	like *a* in *father*, as *raad* (raht)	ah
ee	,, *ay* in *day*, as *deel* (dayl)	ay
ie	like *ee* in *deep*, as *diep* (deep)	ee
oo	,, *o* in *go*, as *vroom* (frohm)	oh
uu	,, *u* when long (see "Alphabet"), as *natuur* (nahtêur)	êu
eu	something like *u* in *turn* [not so open as *e(r)*, and longer]; better, like German *ö*, as *neus* [nu(r)ss]	u, u(r)
oe	like *oo* in *food*, as *boek* (boo'k)	oo

The DIPHTHONGS are *au*, *ou*, *ei*, *ij*, *ui*, *aai*, *eeu*, *oei*, *ooi*, *ieu*, pronounced as follows:—

au *ou*	like *ow* in *cow*, as *rauw* (row)... ... ... *koud* (kowt)	ow
ei	has no exact counterpart in English; it is somewhat like *ey* in *they*, very lightly pronounced, as *meid* (meyt)	ey
ij	= *ei* (see above), as *dijk* (deyk) ... ... In the ending *lijk(s)*, *ij* is like *e* in *term*, as *dagelijks* [dahgele(r)ks]	ey e(r)
ui	like *oy* in *toy*, lightly and quickly passed over, as *huis* (hoyss)	oy
aai	= *aa* + *i* short, which see, as *maaien* [mah'ie(r)n]	ah'i
oei	= *oe* + *i* short, which see, as *moei* (moo'i) ...	oo'i
ooi	= *oo* + *i* short, which see, as *hooi* (hoh'i) ...	oh'i

DIPHTHONGS (*cont.*)— Phonetics used.

eeu } These diphthongs are always followed by *w*,
ieu } and the *u* in each is silent, so that we get:—

eeuw = *ee* + *w*, as *leeuw* (lay'w) ... ...ay'w
ieuw = *ie* + *w*, as *nieuw* (nee'w) ... ... ee'w

NOTE.—(1) When *eeuw* or *ieuw* is followed by another syllable, the *w* is joined on to this syllable, as *leeuwerik* (lay'werik).

(2) *Uw*, as in *zwaluw*, = *u* long + *w*; thus *zwaluw* is pronounced—zwa(h)lēuw.

GUTTURALS, &c.:—

g and *ch*. These gutturals have the same sound at the end of a word, but must not be confounded, as they have different meanings; e.g., *ligt* (li*ch*t), lies (verb); *licht* (li*ch*t), light (noun) ... ... *ch*

sch, at the beginning of a word, is pronounced as *s* and *ch* joined, as *schip* (s*ch*ip) ... ... s*ch*

In the middle or at the end of a word, it is pronounced very like *s*, as *tusschen* [tus'se(r)n], *bosch* (boss) ... ... s, ss

th is pronounced like *t*, as *thans* [ta(h)nss] ... t

ng is a soft, *one consonant*, nasal sound, pronounced like *ng* in *thing*. It should never be divided into *two sounds*, as in *finger*, *hunger*, &c.; e.g., *vinger* [fing'e(r)r] ... ... ng

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

Pronunciation.—The student is recommended to familiarize himself at the outset with the few points in connection with the pronunciation of Dutch which present any difficulty, viz., the gutturals **g** and **ch**, and the diphthongs **ei**, **ij**, **ui**, and **eu**. The phonetic signs *g* and *ch* convey no adequate idea of the gutturals, which should, if possible, be learned from a native of Holland. The same plan would be advantageous as regards *ei*, *ij*, *ui*, and *eu*, although their pronunciation is much simpler (see p. 8).

It is best to learn the *Vocabularies* and *Conversations* by heart, by repeating them aloud, following the pronunciation in the

third column. Thus the tongue becomes expert in forming the words and the ear familiar with the sounds.

NOTE.—(1) Sometimes a consonant is doubled in the phonetics to keep the preceding vowel short, as *blind* (blinnt).
(2) *Ig* is pronounced "e(r)*g* (or e(r)*ch*"), as in *twintig* [twinte(r)*ch*].
(3) *Ir* is like "ir" in "mirror," NOT as in "bird"; the phonetic sign used is *ir* (italics), as *firma* (*fir*'mah).

Accent.—1. In words of more than one syllable the stress is laid mostly on the root syllable, as in *prevelen* [pray'fe(r)le(r)n].

2. Prefixes are accented, as in *aartsbisschop* (ahrts'bissop), *antwoord* [a(h)nt'wohrt], *ondank* [on'da(h)nk].

EXCEPTIONS: *Be, ge, er, her, ont, ver*; as in *betalen* [be(r)-tah'le(r)n], *gelooven* [ge(r)loh'fe(r)n].

3. Suffixes are NOT accented; as in *bedelaar* [bay'de(r)lahr], *lomperd* [lom'pe(r)rt], *kinderlijk* [kin'de(r)rle(r)k], &c.

EXCEPTIONS: *Eel, egge, ei, es, ij, in, ier*—which are accented; as in *houweel* (howayl'), *prinses* (prinsess'), &c.

N.B.—The accented syllable is marked in the phonetics by the apostrophe ('), as above. In many Dutch words the accentuation follows the English or falls naturally, and the mark is omitted.

Long and Short Vowels.—I. DOUBLE VOWELS are always long, as *paart* (pahrt), *stroom* (strohm).

II. SINGLE VOWELS are *long* or *short*, viz.:—

(*a*) Long at the end of a *syllable*, as *mager* [mah-ger], *olifant* [oh-lee-fa(h)nt], EXCEPT at the end of a word, as *stille* [stille(r)], *kraai* (krah'i), *viooltje* [fee-ohlt'ye(r)].

(*b*) Short—

(1) between two consonants in the *same syllable*, as *redden* [red-de(r)n], *kost* (kosst), *artisjok* [a(h)r-tis-yok];

(2) in prefixes and suffixes, as *gezang* [ge(r)-za(h)ng], *bezwijmen* [be(r)-zweyme(r)n];

(3) before *ch*, as *lucht* (lucht), *licht* (licht).

NOTE.—A single CONSONANT *commences* a syllable, as *eten* [ay-te(r)n—not ayt-e(r)n], *papegaai* [pah-pe(r)-gah'i], *zeeboezem* [zay-boo-ze(r)m].
Where two consonants occur in the *middle* of a word, the syllables are divided *between* them, as *vallen* [fa(h)l'-len], *donder* [don'-de(r)r], EXCEPT when the preceding syllable is merely a PREFIX ending in a vowel, as *geblaf* [ge(r)-bla(h)f'].

Rules of Spelling.—1. The vowels a, e, o, u are written single at the end of a syllable, when accented, as *va'den, ste'den, lo'ven, mu'ren*; EXCEPT in a number of words which have *ee*, and others which have *oo*, as *hee'ten, koo'pen*, &c.

2. I is written single in the suffix *isch*, as *godisch*.

3. The double vowels ee, oo, ie are written

(*a*) At the end of words of one syllable; as *zee, stroo, drie*.

(*b*) In suffixes; as *houweelen, Europeesche, werkelooze, massief, graniet*.

4. Some words are written with either a single or double vowel, according to the meaning, as *gene* (that), *geene* (no); *hopen* (to hope), *hoopen* (heaps); *kolen* (coals), *koolen* (cabbages), &c.

VOCABULARIES.

1. The World and its Elements.

(*De Wereld en hare Elementen.*)

(See Notes on GENDER, pp. 69-71; ARTICLES, p. 69.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Air	*lucht* f.	luc*h*t
cloud	*wolk* f.	wol'k
cold	*koude* f.	kowde(r)
Creator	*Schepper* m.	s*ch*ep'pe(r)r
darkness	*duisternis* f.	doyss'te(r)rniss
dew	*dauw* m.	dow (like *cow*)
dust	*stof* n.	stoff
earth	*aarde* f.	ahrde(r)
East	*oosten* n.	ohs'te(r)n
eclipse	*eclips* f.	ayklipss'
fire	*vuur* n., *brand* m.	feûr, bra(h)nt
fog	*mist* m.	misst
frost	*vorst* f.	forrst
God	*God* m.	*g*ot
hail	*hagel* m.	hah'*g*e(r)l
the heat	*hitte* f.	hitte(r)
Heaven	*hemel* m.	hay'me(r)l
Hell	*hel* f.	hel
light	*licht* n.	lic*h*t
lightning	*bliksem* m.	blik'se(r)m
moon	*maan* f.	mahn
—, full	*volle maan* f.	fol'le(r) mahn
—, new	*nieuwe maan* f.	nee'we(r) mahn
moonlight	*maanlicht* n.	mahnlic*h*t
nature	*natuur* f.	nahteûr'
North	*noorden* n.	nohr'de(r)n
rainbow	*regenboog* m.	ray'*g*e(r)n-boh*ch*
shade, shadow	*schaduw* f.	s*ch*a(h)deûw
sky	*lucht* f.	luc*h*t
South	*zuiden* n.	zoy'de(r)n
sun	*zon* f.	zon
thunder	*donder* m.	don'de(r)r
weather	*weder* n.	way'de(r)r
West	*westen* n.	wess'te(r)n
wind	*wind* m.	winnt
world	*wereld* f.	way're(r)lt

2. Land and Water. *(Land en Water.)*

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Bay	*zeeboezem* m.	zay'booze(r)m
beach	*strand* n.	stra(h)nt
cliff	*klip* f.	klip
coast	*kust* f.	kusst
current	*stroom* m.	strohm
drift	*drift, bui* f.	drift, boy
ebb	*eb* f.	ep
flow (rising tide)	*vloed* m.	floo't
foam	*schuim* n.	*sch*oym
hill	*heuvel* m.	hu(r)'fe(r)l
ice	*ijs* n.	eyss
island	*eiland* n.	eyla(h)nt
lake	*meer* n.	mayr
mainland	*vastland* n.	fa(h)stla(h)nt
mountain	*berg* m.	ber*ch*
mud	*modder* f.	mod'de(r)r
peninsula	*schiereiland* n.	*sch*eer'eyla(h)nt
rain	*regen* m.	ray'*g*e(r)n
river	*rivier* f.	reefeer'
rock	*rots* f.	rotss
sand	*zand* n.	za(h)nt
sea	*zee* f.	zay
sea-shore	*lage zeekust* f.	lah*g*e(r) zay'kusst
shingle	*dakbordje* n.	da(h)k'bohrd-y*c*(r)
shore	*oever* m., *strand* n.	oofe(r)r', stra(h)nt
snow	*sneeuw* f.	snay'w
star	*ster* f.	sterr
storm (on land)	*storm* m.	storrm
stream	*stroom* m.	strohm
thaw	*dooi* m.	doh'i
tide	*tijd* m.	teyt
at high tide	*hoogwater* n.	hoh*g*' wahte(r)r
at low tide	*laagwater* n.	lah*g*'wahte(r)r
water, fresh	*zoet water* n.	zoot wahte(r)r
—, salt	*zout water* n.	zowt wahte(r)r
waterfall	*waterval* m.	wahte(r)rfa(h)l
wave	*baar, golf f*	bahr, *g*ol'f
well	*wel* f.	wel

3. Minerals and Metals. (*Mineralen en Metalen.*)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Agate	*agaatsteen* m.	ah*g*aht'stayn
alum	*aluin* f.	ahloyn'
amber	*amber* m.	a(h)mbe(r)r
brass	*geel koper* n.	*g*ayl kohpe(r)r
bronze	*brons* n.	bronss
carbuncle	*karbonkel* m.	kahrbon'ke(r)l
cement	*cement* n.	se(r)ment
chalk	*krijt* n.	kreyt
clay	*klei* f.	kley
coal	*kool* f.	kohl
copper	*koper* n.	kohpe(r)r
coral	*koraal* n.	kohrahl'
crystal	*kristal* n.	krissta(h)l'
diamond	*diamant* m.	deeahma(h)nt
emerald	*smaragd* m.	smahra(h)*g*t
glass	*glas* n.	*g*la(h)ss
gold	*goud* n.	*g*owt
granite	*graniet* n.	*g*rahneet'
gravel	*kiezelzand* n.	kee'zelza(h)nt
iron	*ijzer* n.	ey'ze(r)r [ze(r)r
—, cast	*gegoten ijzer*	*g*e(r)*g*oh'te(r)n ey'-
—, wrought	*gesmeed ijzer*	*g*e(r)smayt ey'ze(r)r
lead	*lood* n.	loht
lime	*lijm* f.	leym
marble	*marmer* n.	ma(h)r'me(r)r
mercury	*kwikzilver* n.	kwikzilfe(r)r
metals	*metalen* n. pl.	maytah'le(r)n
mine	*mijn* f.	meyn
mortar	*vijzel* m.	fey'ze(r)l
ore	*erts* n.	e(r)rtss
pearl	*parel* f.	pahre(r)l
quartz	*kwarts* n.	kwa(h)rtss
ruby	*robijn* m.	rohbeyn'
sapphire	*saffier* m.	sa(h)ffeer'
silver	*zilver* n.	zilfe(r)r
steel	*staal* n.	stahl
stone	*steen* m.	stayn
tin	*tin* n.	tin

4. Animals, Birds, and Fishes.

(Dieren, Vogels en Visschen.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Animal	*dier* n.	deer
antelope	*antilope* f.	a(h)nteelohpe(r)
barking	*geblaf* n.	*g*e(r)bla(h)f
bear	*beer* m.	bayr
bird	*vogel* m.	foh'*g*e(r)l
blackbird	*merel* f.	mayre(r)l
bleating	*geblaat* n.	*g*e(r)blaht'
bull	*bul, stier* m.	bul (like *but*), steer
calf	*kalf* n.	ka(h)lf
carp	*karper* m.	ka(h)rpe(r)r
cat	*kat* f.	ka(h)t
cattle	*vee* n.	fay
chicken	*kuiken* n.	koyke(r)n
claw	*klauw* m.	klow (like *cow*)
cock	*haan* m.	hahn
cod	*schil* f.	s*ch*il
colt	*veulen* n.	fu(r)'le(r)n
cow	*koe* f.	koo
crab	*krab* f.	kra(h)p
crow	*kraai* f.	krah'i
cuckoo	*koekoek* m.	koo'kook
dog	*hond* m.	hont
donkey	*ezel* m.	ay'ze(r)l
dove	*duif* f.	doyf
duck	*eend* f.	aynt
eagle	*arend* m.	ahre(r)nt
eel	*aal* m.	ahl
elephant	*olifant* m.	oh'leefa(h)nt
feather	*veder* f.	fay'de(r)r
fins	*vinnen* f. pl.	fin'ne(r)n
fish	*visch* m.	fiss
fox	*vos* m.	foss
fur	*bont* n.	bont
gills	*kieuwen* f. pl.	kee'we(r)n
goat	*bok* m., *geit* f.	bok, geyt
goose	*gans* f.	*g*a(h)nss
grouse	*korhoen* n.	korr'hoon

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
gull	*meeuw* f.	may'w
haddock	*schelvisch* m.	sch*e*l'fiss
hair	*haar* n.	hahr
hare	*haas* m.	hahss
hawk	*valk* m.	fa(h)lk
hen	*hoen* m., *hen* f.	hoon, hen
herd	*kudde* f.	kud'de(r)
herring	*haring* m.	hahring
hoof	*hoef* m.	hoof
horn	*horen* m., *hoorn* n.	hohre(r)n, hohrn
horse	*paard* n.	pahrt
howling	*gehuil* n.	*g*e(r)hoyl'
lamb	*lam* n.	la(h)m
lark	*leeuwerik* m.	lay'we(r)rik
lion	*leeuw* m.	lay'w
lobster	*zeekreeft* m.	zay'krayft
mackerel	*makreel* m.	ma(h)krayl
magpie	*ekster* f.	ekste(r)r
mane	*manen* f. pl.	mah'ne(r)n
monkey	*aap* m.	ahp
mouse	*muis* n.	moyss
mule	*muilezel* m.	moyl'ayze(r)l
neighing	*gehinnik* n.	*g*e(r)hin'nik
nightingale	*nachtegaal* m.	na(h)*ch*te(r)*g*ahl
ostrich	*struisvogel* m.	stroyss-foh*g*e(r)l
owl	*uil* m.	oyl
ox	*os* m.	oss
oysters	*oesters* f. pl.	ooste(r)rss
parrot	*papegaai* m.	pahpe(r)*g*ah'i
partridge	*patrijs* m.	pahtreyss'
paw	*poot* m.	poht
pheasant	*fazant* m.	fahza(h)nt'
pig	*varken* n.	fa(h)r'ke(r)n
pigeon	*duif* f.	doyf
pike	*piek* f.	peek
quail	*kwartel* m.	kwa(h)rte(r)l
rat	*rat* f.	ra(h)t
raven	*raaf* f.	rahf
salmon	*zalm* m.	za(h)l'm
salt fish	*zoutevisch* m.	zowte(r)fiss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
scales	*schubben* f. pl.	*sch*ubbe(r)n
sheep	*schaap* n.	*sch*ahp
snipe	*snip* f.	snip
sole	*tong* f.	tong
sparrow	*musch* f.	muss
swallow	*zwaluw* f.	zwah'l͡ew
swan	*zwaan* m.	zwahn
tail	*staart* m.	stahrt
thrush	*lijster* f.	leyste(r)r
tiger	*tijger* m.	tey'*g*e(r)r
trout	*forel* f.	fohre(r)l'
turbot	*tarbot* f.	ta(h)rbot
turkey	*kalkoen* m.	ka(h)lkoon'
turtle	*zeeschildpad* f.	zay'*sch*iltpa(h)t
whale	*walvisch* m.	wa(h)l'fiss
whiting	*witting* n.	wit'ting
wing	*vleugel* m.	flu(r)'*g*e(r)l
wolf	*wolf* m.	wol'f
woodpecker	*specht* m.	spec*ht*
wood-pigeon	*woudduif* f.	wowd'doyf
wool	*wol* f.	wol

5. Reptiles & Insects. (*Kruipend Gedierte en Insecten.*)

Ant	*mier* f.	meer
bee	*(honig) bij* f.	(hohning) bey
beetle	*tor, kever* m.	tor, kayfe(r)r
butterfly	*kapel* f., *vlinder* m.	kahpell', flin'de(r)r
caterpillar	*rups* f.	rups
flea	*vloo* f.	floh
fly	*vlieg* f.	flee*ch*
frog	*kikvorsch* m.	kikforss
gnat	*mug* f.	muc*h*
grasshopper	*sprinkhaan* m.	sprink'hahn
mosquito	*muskiet* m.	muskeet'
moth	*mot* f.	mot
serpent	*slang* f.	sla(h)ng
silkworm	*zijworm* m.	zeyworm
snail	*slak* f.	sla(h)k
snake	*slang* f.	sla(h)ng

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
spider	*spin* f.	spin
sting	*angel* m.	a(h)ng'e(r)l
toad	*pad* f.	pa(h)t
viper	*adder* f.	a(h)d'de(r)r
wasp	*wesp* f.	wesp
worm	*worm* m.	wor'm

6. Fruits, Trees, Flowers, and Vegetables.

(Vruchten, Boomen, Bloemen en Planten.)

(See Shopping, p. 109.)

Apple	*appel* m.	a(h)p'pe(r)l
artichoke	*artisjok* f.	a(h)rtisyok
ash	*esch* m.	ess
asparagus	*aspersie* f.	a(h)sspersee
beans	*boonen* f. pl.	boh'ne(r)n
beech-tree	*beukeboom* m.	bu(r)'ke(r)bohm
beetroot	*beet* f.	bayt
birch	*berk* m.	berrk
blackberry	*braambes* f.	brahm'bess
bouquet	*bouquet, ruiker* m.	booket', roy'ke(r)r
branch	*tak* m.	ta(h)k
cabbage	*kool* f.	kohl
carrot	*gele wortel* m.	*g*ayle(r) worrtel
cauliflower	*bloemkool* f.	bloom'kohl
celery	*selderij* f.	sel'de(r)rey
cherry	*kers* f.	ke(r)rss
chestnut	*kastanje* f.	kahsta(h)n-ye(r)
cinnamon	*kaneel* f.	kahnayl'
crocus	*saffraan* f.	sa(h)ffrahn'
cucumber	*komkommer* m.	komkom'me(r)r
currant, black	*aalbes* f.	ahlbess
daffodil	*narcisbloem* f.	narcisbloom
fagot	*takkenbos* m.	ta(h)k'ke(r)nboss
fig-tree	*vijgeboom* m.	fey*g*e(r)'bohm
filbert	*hazelnoot* f.	hahze(r)lnoht
fir-tree	*pijnboom* m.	peyn'bohm
flower	*bloem* f.	bloom
forest	*bosch* n.	boss
garlic	*knoflook* n.	k-noflohk
ginger	*gember* m.	*g*em'be(r)r

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
gooseberry	*kruisbes* f.	kroyss'bess
grapes (a bunch of)	*tros druiven* f. pl.	tross droyfe(r)n
ivy	*klimop* n.	kleemop
kernel	*kern* f.	kern
leaf	*blad* n.	bla(h)t
lemon	*meloen* m.	me(r)loon
lettuce	*latuw* f.	lahtc͡uw
lily	*lelie* f.	lay'lee
mace	*foelie* f.	foo'lee
melon	*meloen* m.	me(r)'loon
mulberry	*moerbei* f.	moor'bey
myrtle	*mirt* f.	mi*r*'t
nettle	*netel* f.	nayte(r)l
nut	*noot* f.	noht
oak-tree	*eikeboom* m.	eyke(r)'bohm
parsley	*peterselie* f.	payte(r)rsay'lee
pear	*peer* f.	payr
peas (green)	*erwten* f. pl.	erten
pine (tree)	*pijn* m.	peyn
pine-apple	*pijnappel* m.	peyn'a(h)p-pe(r)l
pink	*anjelier* f.	a(h)nyeleer
plum	*pruim* f.	proym
potato	*aardappel* m.	ahrd'a(h)p-pe(r)l
radishes	*radijzen* f. pl.	rahdey'ze(r)n
raspberry	*framboos* f.	fra(h)m'bohss
root	*wortel* m.	wor'te(r)l
rose	*roos* f.	rohss
spinach	*spinazie* f.	spinahzee
stalk (of a plant)	*steel* m.	stayl
strawberry	*aardbei* f.	ahrd'bey
stump (of a tree)	*stomp* m.	stomp
tree	*boom* m.	bohm
tulip	*tulp* f.	tulp
turnip	*knol* m.	k-nol
vine	*wijngaard* m.	weyn'*g*ahrt
violet	*viooltje* n.	fee-ohlt'ye(r)
walnut	*walnoot* f.	wa(h)l'noht
watercress	*waterkers* f.	wahte(r)rkerss
wax	*was* n.	wa(h)ss
willow	*wilg* m.	wil*ch*

7. Colours. *(Kleuren.)*

(See Shopping, p. 109.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Black	*zwart*	zwa(h)rt
blue	*blauw*	blow (like *cow*)
brown	*bruin*	broin
crimson	*karmozijn*	karmohzeyn'
dark	*donker*	don'ke(r)r
green	*groen*	*g*roon
grey	*grijs*	*g*reyss
light	*licht*	li*ch*t
lilac	*lila*	leelah
orange	*oranje*	ohra(h)n' ye(r)
pink	*rose*	rose(r)
purple	*purper*	purpe(r)r
red	*rood*	roht
scarlet	*scharlaken rood*	sc*h*a(h)rlahken roht
violet	*violet*	feeohlett'
white	*wit*	wit
yellow	*geel*	*g*ayl

8. Times and Seasons. *(Tijden en Jaargetijden.)*

(For Conversations see page 106.)

Afternoon	*namidday* m.	nahmid'da(h)*ch*
birthday	*geboortedag* m.	ge(r)bohr'te(r)-kerrstmiss [da(h)*ch*
Christmas	*Kerstmis* f.	
— Eve	*Kerstavond* m.	kerrstah'font
dawn	*dageraad* m.	dah'*g*e(r)raht
day	*dag* m.	da(h)*ch*
day, to-	*heden*	hayde(r)n
days of the week	*dagen van de week*	da(h)*g*e(r)n fa(h)n de(r) wayk
Monday	*Maandag*	mahn'da(h)*ch*
Tuesday	*Dinsdag*	dinss'da(h)*ch*
Wednesday	*Woensdag*	woonss'da(h)*ch*
Thursday	*Donderdag*	don'de(r)rda(h)*ch*
Friday	*Vrijdag*	frey'da(h)*ch*
Saturday	*Zaterdag*	zah'terda(h)*ch*
Sunday	*Zondag*	zon'da(h)*ch*

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Easter	*Paschen* f.	pah'se(r)n
evening, eve	*avond* m.	ah'font
fortnight	*veertien dagen*	fayrteen dah*g*e(r)n
Good-Friday	*Goede Vrijdag* m.	*g*oode(r) freyda(h)*ch*
holiday	*feestdag* m.	faysst'da(h)*ch*
hour	*uur* n.	e͡ur
—, half-an-	*een half uur*	ayn ha(h)lf e͡ur
Lent	*veertigdaagsche vaasten*	fayrte(r)*g*dah*g*-se(r) fahsten
Michaelmas	*Sint-Michiel*	sint mi*ch*-eel'
midnight	*middernacht* m.	mid'de(r)r-na(h)*cht*
Midsummer	*midden van den zomer*	midde(r)n fa(h)n den zohme(r)r
minute	*minuut* f.	meene͡ut'
month	*maand* f.	mahnt
months, the	*de maanden*	de(r) mahnde(r)n
January	*Januari*	yahne͡uah'ree
February	*Februari*	faybre͡uah'ree
March	*Maart*	mahrt
April	*April*	ahpril'
May	*Mei*	mey
June	*Juni*	ye͡u'nee
July	*Juli*	ye͡u'lee
August	*Augustus*	ow*g*uss'tuss
September	*September*	septem'be(r)r
October	*October*	oktoh'be(r)r
November	*November*	nohfem'be(r)r
December	*December*	day-sem'be(r)r
morning / morrow, to-night	*morgen* m.	mor*g*e(r)n
	nacht m.	na(h)*cht*
noon	*middag* m.	mid'da(h)*ch*
quarter	*vierde, kwartier* n.	feerde(r), kwa(h)r-teer [(e͡urss)
— of an hour	*een kwartier (uurs)*	ayn kwa(h)rteer
seasons, the	*jaargetijden* n. pl.	yahr*g*e(r)teyde(r)n
Spring	*Lente* f.	lente(r)
Summer	*Zomer* m.	zohme(r)r
Autumn	*Herfst* m.	herrfst
Winter	*Winter* m.	win'te(r)r

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
second	*seconde* f.	se(r)konde(r)
sunrise	*zonsopgang* m.	zonsop'*g*a(h)ng
sunset	*zon. ondergang* m.	zonson'de(r)r-[*g*a(h)ng
time	*tijd* m.	teyt
twilight	*schemering* f.	s*ch*ayme(r)ring
week	*week* f.	wayk
week-day	*werkdag* m.	werrkda(h)*ch*
weekly	*wekelijksch*	wayke(r)le(r)ks
Whitsuntide	*Pinksteren* f.	pinkste(r)ren
year	*jaar* n.	yahr
yesterday	*gisteren*	*g*iste(r)ren
— morning	— *morgen*	— mor'*g*e(r)n
— evening	— *avond*	— ah'font

9. Holidays in Holland.

(Algemeen erkende Feestdagen.)

Ascension Day	*Hemelvaartsdag* m.	hay'me(r)lfahrts-da(h)*ch*
Christmas Day	*Kerstdag* m.	kerrst'da(h)*ch*
Easter Day	*Paaschdag* m.	pahss'da(h)*ch*
Good Friday	*Goede Vrijdag* m.	*g*oode(r) freyda(h)*ch*
New Year's Day	*Nieuwjaarsdag* m.	nee'w-yahrss-da(h)*ch*
Whitsunday	*Pinksterdag* m.	pinkste(r)rda(h)*ch*

10. Town and Country. (*Stad en Land.*)

(For Conversations see page 108.)

Bank (mound)	*oever* m.	oo'fe(r)r
barn	*schuur* f.	sch͡eur
bridge	*brug* f.	bru*ch*
brook	*beek* f.	bayk
building (edifice)	*gebouw* n.	*g*e(r)bow'
bush	*bosch* n.	boss
cathedral	*domkerk* f.	dom'kerrk
country	*land* n.	la(h)nt
courtyard	*binnenplaats* f.	binne(r)nplahtss
custom-house	*tolhuis* n.	tol'hoyss
dale	*dal* n.	da(h)l
ditch	*sloot* f.	sloht
environs	*omstreken* f.pl.	om'strayken

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
exchange	*beurs* f.	bu(r)rss
farm	*pachthoeve* f.	pa(h)*ch*t'hoofe(r)
fence	*schutting* f.	s*ch*ut'ting
field	*veld* f.	felt
foot-path	*voetpad* n.	foo't-pa(h)t
forest	*woud* n.	wowt
gate	*poort* f.	pohrt
grass	*gras* n.	*g*ra(h)ss
hay	*hooi* n.	hoh'i
high-road	*straatweg* m.	straht'we*ch*
hospital	*hospitaal* n.	hoss'peetahl
huntsman	*jager* m.	yah*g*e(r)r
hut	*hut* f.	hut
inn (public-house)	*herberg* f.	herr'be(r)r*ch*
log	*blok* n.	blok
market	*markt* f.	ma(h)rkt
meadow	*weide* f.	wey'de(r)
mile	*mijl* f.	meyl
mill	*molen* m.	moh'len
monument	*gedenkteeken* n.	*g*e(r)denk'tayken
palace	*paleis* n.	pahleyss'
path	*pad* n.	pa(h)t
pier	*hoofd* n.	hohft
police-station	*politie-bureau* n.	poh-lee'tee-be͡u'roh
prison	*gevangenis* f.	*g*e(r)fa(h)ng'e(r)-reefeer' [niss
river	*rivier* f.	
road	*weg* m.	we*ch*
school	*school* f.	s*ch*ohl
shepherd	*herder* m.	herr'de(r)r
shop	*winkel* m.	win'kel
soil	*bodem*, *grond* m.	boh'de(r)m, *g*ront
square	*vierkant*, *plein* n.	feer'ka(h)nt, pleyn
street	*straat* f.	straht
timber	*hout* n.	howt
tower	*toren* m.	toh'ren
town	*stad* f.	sta(h)t
town-hall	*stadhuis* n.	sta(h)t-hoyss
university	*universiteit* f.	e͡uneeferseeteyt'
valley	*vallei* f., *dal* n.	fa(h)l'ley, da(h)l
village	*dorp* n.	dorp

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
waterfall	*waterval* m.	wahte(r)rfa(h)l
wood	*hout* n.	howt

11. Mankind: Relations.

(Menschelijk geslacht: Familiebetrekkingen.)

Aunt	*tante* f.	ta(h)n'te(r)
bachelor	*jonge man* m.	yong'e(r) ma(h)n
boy	*knaap* m.	knahp
bride	*bruid* f.	broyt
bridegroom	*bruidegom* m.	broyde(r)*g*om
brother	*broeder* m.	broode(r)r
child	*kind* n.	kinnt
cousin	*neef* m., *nicht* f.	nayf, ni*ch*t
daughter	*dochter* f.	do*ch*te(r)r
daughter-in-law	*schoondochter* f.	s*ch*ohn'do*ch*te(r)r
family	*familie* f.	fahmee'lee
father	*vader* m.	fah'de(r)r
father-in-law	*schoonvader* m.	s*ch*ohn'fahde(r)r
girl	*meisje* n.	meyssye(r)
granddaughter	*kleindochter* f.	kleyn'do*ch*te(r)r
grandfather	*grootvader* m.	*g*roht'fahde(r)r
grandmother	*grootmoeder* f.	*g*roht'moode(r)r
grandson	*kleinzoon* m.	kleyn'zohn
guardian	*voogd* m.	foh*cht*
heir	*erfgenaam* m.	erf'*g*enahm
husband	*man, echtgenoot* m.	[noht ma(h)n, e*ch*t'*g*e(r)-
man	*mensch, man* m.	menss, ma(h)n
mother	*moeder* f.	moode(r)r
mother-in-law	*schoonmoeder* f.	s*ch*ohn'moode(r)r
nephew	*neef* m.	nayf
niece	*nicht* f.	ni*ch*t
parents	*ouders* m.&f.pl.	owde(r)rss
sister	*zuster* f.	zusste(r)r
son	*zoon* m.	zohn
son-in-law	*schoonzoon* m.	s*ch*ohnzohn
uncle	*oom* m.	ohm
widow	*weduwe* f.	way'de͡uwe(r)
widower	*weduwnaar* m.	way'de͡unahr
wife	*wijf, vrouw, echtge-*	weyf, frow, e*ch*t'-
woman	*vrouw* f. [*noote* n.	frow [*g*e(r)nohte(r)

12. The Human Body. (*Het Menschelijk Lichaam.*)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Ankle	*enkel* m.	en'kel
arm	*arm* m.	a(h)rm
back	*rug* m.	ru*ch*
beard	*baard* m.	bahrt
blood	*bloed* n.	bloo't
body	*lichaam* n.	li*ch*ahm
bones	*beenderen* n.pl.	baynde(r)ren
bowels	*ingewanden* n.pl.	in'*g*e(r)wa(h)nden
brain	*brein* n.	breyn
cheek	*wang* f.	wa(h)ng
chest	*borst* f.	borsst
chin	*kin* f.	kin
complexion	*gelaatskleur* f.	*g*e(r)lahtsklu(r)r
ears	*ooren* n. pl.	ohren
elbow	*elleboog* m.	elle(r)boh*ch*
eye	*oog* n.	oh*ch*
face	*gezicht* n.	*g*e(r)zi*ch*t
fingers	*vingers* m. pl.	fing'e(r)rss
foot	*voet* m.	foo't
forehead	*voorhoofd* n.	fohr'hohft
hair	*haar* n.	hahr
hand	*hand* f.	ha(h)nt
head	*hoofd* n.	hohft
heart	*hart* n.	ha(h)rt
kidneys	*nieren* f. pl.	nee'ren
knee	*knie* f.	k-nee
leg	*been* n.	bayn
limb	*lid* n.	lit
lips	*lippen* f. pl.	lip'pe(r)n
liver	*lever* f.	layfe(r)r
lungs	*longen* f. pl.	long'e(r)n
mouth	*mond* m.	mont
nails	*nagels* m. pl.	nah'*g*e(r)lss
neck	*nek* m.	nek
nose	*neus* m.	nu(r)ss
pulse	*pols* m.	polss
shoulders	*schouders* m. pl.	sc*h*owde(r)rss
side	*zijde* f.	zeyde(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
skin	*huid* f.	hoyt
spine	*ruggegraat* f.	ru*gg*e(r)*g*raht
stomach	*maag* f.	mah*ch*
throat	*keel* f.	kayl
thumb	*duim* m.	doym
toe	*teen* m.	tayn
tongue	*tong* f.	tong
tooth	*tand* m.	ta(h)nt

13. Health. *(Gezondheid.)*

(For Conversations see page 107.)

Accident	*toeval* n.	too'fa(h)l [se(r)
ambulance	*ambulance* f.	a(h)mbe͡ula(h)n'-
bandage	*verband* n.	fe(r)rba(h)nt'
biliousness	*galachtigheid* f.	*g*ahla(h)*ch*'te(r)*g*-
bite (of a dog)	*hondebeet* m.	honde(r)bayt [heyt
blindness	*blindheid* f.	blinnt-heyt
blister	*puist* f.	poysst
bruise	*kneuzing* f.	k-nu(r)zing
burn	*brandwonde* f.	bra(h)nt'wonnde(r)
to catch a disease	*eene ziekte krijgen*	ayne(r) zeekte(r) kreyg*g*en
contagion	*besmetting* f.	be(r)smetting
chemist's shop	*apotheek* f.	ahpohtayk'
chill	*koude* f.	kowde(r)
to catch a chill	*koude vatten*	kowde(r) fa(h)tten
chilblains	*winter* m.	winte(r)r
cough	*hoest* m.	hoost
corns	*eksteroogen* n. pl.	ék'sterohgen
cramp	*kramp* m.	kra(h)mp
cure	*genezing* f.	*g*e(r)nayzing
deaf	*doof*	dohf
dentist	*tandmeester* m.	ta(h)nt'mayste(r)r
diarrhœa	*buikloop* m.	boyk'lohp
diet	*dieet* n.	deeayt'
doctor	*arts, dokter* m.	a(h)rtss, dokte(r)r
draught	*geneesmiddel, drankje* n.	*g*e(r)nayss'mid-de(r)l, dra(h)nk'-
dumb	*stom*	stom [ye(r)
exercise	*oefening* f.	oo'fening

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
exhaustion	*uitputting* f.	oyt'putting (as *nut*)
to faint	*bezwijmen*	be(r)zweyme(r)n
fainting	*flauwte*	flowte(r)
— -fit	*bezwijming* f.	be(r)zweyming
fatigued	*vermoeid*	fe(r)rmoo'it
fever	*koorts* f.	kohrtss
fracture	*breuk* f.	bru(r)k
gout	*jicht* f.	yi*ch*t
headache	*hoofdpijn* f.	hohft'peyn
hoarse	*heesch*	hayss
hospital	*hospitaal* n.	hosspeetahl
ill, sick	*ziek*	zeek
illness	*ziekte* f.	zeekte(r)
indigestion	*slechte spijsvertering* f.	sle*ch*te(r) speyss'-fe(r)rtayring
indisposed, to be	*ongesteld zijn*	on-*g*e(r)stelt' zeyn
indisposition	*ongesteldheid* f.	on-*g*e(r)stelt'-heyt
inflammation	*ontsteking* f.	ontstayking
lame	*lam*	la(h)m
medicine	*geneesmiddel* n.	*g*e(r)nayss'middel
nurse	*min* f.	min
ointment	*zalf* f.	za(h)lf
pain	*pijn* f.	peyn
paralysis	*beroerte* f.	be(r)roorte(r)
pill	*pil* f.	pil
poison	*vergif* n.	fe(r)r*g*if
poultice	*pappleister* f.	pa(h)p'pleysste(r)r
prescription	*voorschrift* n.	fohr'*sch*rift
remedy	*middel* n.	mid'del
rest	*rust* f.	russt
scald	*brandwonde* f.	bra(h)nt'wonde(r)
scratch	*krab* f.	kra(h)p
sea-sickness	*zeeziekte* f.	zay'zeekte(r)
sore throat	*pijn in de keel*	peyn in de(r) kayl
sprain	*verstuiking* f.	fe(r)rstoy'king
sting	*steek* m.	stayk
tonic	*versterkend middel* n.	fe(r)rster'ke(r)nt mid'del
wart	*wrat* f.	w-ra(h)t
wound	*wond* f.	wonnt

14. Dress. *(Kleeding.)*

(See Shopping, Dressmaker, Shoemaker, Laundress, &c., pages 109 to 112.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Blouse (lady's)	*blouse* f.	blooze
bonnet	*muts* f.	mutss
boots	*laarzen* f.pl.	lahrze(r)n
bracelet	*armband* m.	a(h)rm'ba(h)nt
braces	*draagbanden* f.pl.	drah*g*'ba(h)nde(r)n
brooch	*doekspeld* f.	dookspelt
brush	*borstel* m.	borste(r)l
buttons	*knoopen* m.pl.	k-nohpe(r)n
button-hook	*knoopenhaak* m.	k-nohpe(r)nhahk
cap	*kap* m., *pet* f.	ka(h)p, pet
cloak	*mantel* m.	ma(h)nte(r)l
clothes-brush	*kleerenborstel* m.	klay're(r)nborste(r)l
coat	*rok* m.	rok
collar	*halsband*, *kraag* m.	ha(h)lss-ba(h)nt,
comb	*kam* m.	ka(h)m [krah*ch*
cotton	*katoen* n.	kahtoon'
drawers	*onderbroek* f.	on'de(r)rbroo-k
dress	*kleed* n.	klayt
gaiters	*slobkousen* f.pl.	slop'kowssen
garters	*kousebanden* m.pl.	kow'se(r)ba(h)nden
glove	*handschoen* m.	ha(h)nt'sch*oo*n
hair-pin	*haarspeld* f.	hahr-spelt
handkerchief	*zakdoek* m.	za(h)k'dook
hat	*hoed* m.	hoot
lace	*kant* f.	ka(h)nt
lining	*voering* f.	fooring
mackintosh	*regenjas* f.	ray'*g*e(r)nya(h)ss
necklace	*halssnoer* n.	ha(h)lssnoor
needle	*naald* f.	nahlt
overcoat	*overjas*	oh'fe(r)r-ya(h)ss
parasol	*parasol* f.	pa(h)rahsol
petticoat	*vrouwenrok*	frowe(r)nrok
pin	*speld* f.	spelt
pocket	*zak* m.	za(h)k
purse	*beurs* f.	bu(r)rss
ring	*ring* m.	ring
shirt	*hemd* n.	hemt

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
shoe	*schoen* m.	*sch*oon [ke(r)r
shoe-horn	*schoenaantrekker* m.	*sch*oon'ahntrek-
skirt	*schoot* (m.) *van een*	*sch*oht fa(h)n ayn
slipper	*pantoffel* f. [*kleed*	pa(h)ntoffel [klayt
stays (corset)	*keurslijf, corset* n.	ku(r)rss'leyf,korset'
stockings	*kousen* f.pl.	kowsse(r)n
thread	*draad* m.	draht
tie	*band* m.	ba(h)nt [broo'k
trousers	*matrozenbroek* f.	mahtrohze(r)n-
umbrella	*regenscherm* n., *paraplu* f.	ray*ge*(r)nsse(r)rm, pahrahplēu'
veil	*sluier* m.	sloy'e(r)r
waistcoat	*vest* n.	fest
watch	*horloge* n.	horloh'*ge*(r)

15. Food and Drink. *(Voedsel en Dranken.)*

(See also pages 14 to 18, and for Conversations see pages 104 to 106.)

Bacon	*spek* n.	spek
beef	*ossevleesch* n.	osse(r)flayss
beef-steak	*biefstuk* m.	beef'stuk
beer	*bier* n.	beer
bread	*brood* n.	broht
—, brown	*roggebrood*	ro*g'ge*(r)broht
—, new	*versch brood*	ferss'broht
—, stale	*oudbakken brood*	owdba(h)k'ke(r)n-
—, white	*wit brood*	wit broht [broht
breakfast	*ontbijt* n.	ontbeyt'
butter	*boter* f.	bohte(r)r
cake	*koek* m.	koo'k
cheese	*kaas* f.	kahss
chocolate	*chocolade* f.	chokolahde(r)
cigar	*sigaar* f.	see*g*ahr
coffee	*koffie* f.	kof'fee
cream	*room* m.	rohm
dinner	*middagmaal* n.	mid'da(h)*g*mahl
eggs	*eieren* n. pl.	ey'e(r)re(r)n
fat	*vet* n.	fet
flour	*meel* n.	mayl
gin	*jenever* m.	ye(r)nayfe(r)r
ham	*ham* m.	ha(h)m

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
honey	*honig* m.	hohning
ice	*ijs* n.	eyss
jam	*conserf* n.	conserrf
kidneys	*nieren* f.pl.	neere(r)n
lamb	*lamsvleesch* n.	la(h)msflayss
lean	*mager vleesch* n.	mah*g*e(r)r flayss
lemonade	*limonade* f.	leemonah'de(r)
meat	*vleesch* n.	flayss
—, boiled	*gekookt vleesch*	*g*e(r)kohkt flayss
—, roast	*gebraden vleesch*	*g*e(r)brahden flayss
milk	*melk* f.	mel'k
mustard	*mosterd* m.	mossterrt
mutton	*schapevleesch* n.	s*ch*ah'pe(r)flayss
— cutlets	*schapecoteleten* f.	s*ch*ah'pe(r)kohte(r)-lette(r)n
oil	*olie* f.	ohlee
omelet	*eierkoek* m.	ey'e(r)kook
onion	*ui, ajuin* m.	oy, ahyoin'
pepper	*peper* f.	paype(r)r
pork	*varkensvleesch* n.	fa(h)r'ke(r)nsflayss
pudding	*pudding* m.	pe(r)d'ding
rice	*rijst* f.	reysst
roll	*broodje* n.	broht'ye(r)
salad	*salade* f.	sahlah'de(r)
salt	*zout* n.	zowt
sausage	*saucijs* n.	sohseyss'
soda water	*sodawater* n.	soh'dahwahte(r)r
soup	*soep* f.	soop
sugar	*suiker* f.	soyke(r)r
supper	*avondmaal* n.	ah'fontmahl
syphon	*hevel* m.	hay'fe(r)l
tea	*thee* f.	tay
tobacco	*tabak* m.	tahba(h)k'
under-done	*niet gaar genoeg*	neet gahr *g*e(r)-noo*ch*
veal	*kalfsvleesch* n.	ka(h)lfs'flayss
vegetables	*planten* f.pl.	pla(h)nte(r)n
vinegar	*azijn* m.	ahzeyn'
water	*water* n.	wahte(r)r
well-done	*gaar genoeg*	*g*ahr *g*e(r)noo*ch*
wine	*wijn* m.	weyn

16. House and Furniture. *(Huis en Huisraad.)*

(For Shopping, see p. 109.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Armchair	*leuningstoel* m.	lu(r)ningstool
ashes	*asch* f.	a(h)ss
basin	*bekken* n.	bekke(r)n
basket	*mand* f.	ma(h)nt
bed	*bed* n.	bet
bedroom	*slaapkamer* f.	slahp'kahme(r)r
bedstead	*bedstede* f.	bet'stayde(r)
bell	*bel* f.	bel
blanket	*deken* m.	day'ke(r)n
blind	*jaloezie* f.	yahloozee'
book-case	*boekenkast* f.	boo'ke(r)nka(h)st
box	*doos* f., *koffer* m.	dohss, koffe(r)
candle	*kaars* f.	kahrss
candlestick	*kandelaar* m.	ka(h)nde(r)lahr
carpet	*tapijt* n.	tahpeyt'
ceiling	*plafond* n.	plahfon'
cellar	*kelder* m.	kel'de(r)r
chair	*stoel* m.	stool
chamber-utensil	*waterpot* m.	wahte(r)rpot
chimney	*schoorsteen* m.	*sch*ohrstayn
clock	*klok* f.	klok
counterpane	*bedsprei* f.	bedssprey
cupboard	*schenktafel* f.	*sch*enk'tahfe(r)l
curtain	*gordijn* n.	*g*ordeyn'
cushion	*kussen* n.	kus'se(r)n
dining-room	*eetkamer* f.	ayt'kahme(r)r
door	*deur* f.	du(r)r
drawing-room	*gezelschapskamer*	*g*e(r)sel'sch*a*(h)ps-kahme(r)r
feather bed	*vederen bed* n.	faydo(r)re(r)n bet
fire-place	*stookplaats* f.	stohkplahts
floor	*vloer* m.	floo'r (like *boor*)
garden	*tuin* m.	toyn
grate	*rooster* m.	rohsste(r)r
hearth	*vuurhaard* m.	feur'hahrt
house	*huis* n.	hoyss
key	*sleutel* m.	slu(r)'te(r)l
kitchen	*keuken* f.	ku(r)'ke(r)n

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
lamp	*lamp* f.	la(h)mp
landing	*landing* f.	la(h)nding
library	*bibliotheek* f.	beebleeotayk'
light	*licht* n.	li*ch*t
—, electric	*electrisch licht*	elektreess li*ch*t
lock	*slot* n.	słot
looking-glass	*spiegel* m.	spee*g*e(r)l
mattress	*matras* f.	mahtra(h)ss'
piano	*piano* f.	peeahno
pillow	*oorkussen* n.	ohr'kussse(r)n
pillow-case	*kussensloop* n.	kus'se(r)nslohp
poker	*pook* m.	pohk
roof	*dak* n.	da(h)k
room	*kamer* f.	kahme(r)r
seat	*zetel* m.	zayte(r)l
sheet	*bedlaken* n.	bet'lahke(r)n
shovel	*schoffel* f.	s*ch*of'fe(r)l
sideboard	*buffet* n.	buffet'
smoke	*rook* m.	rohk
soot	*roet* n.	root
spark	*vonk* f.	fonk
staircase	*trap* f.	tra(h)p
stairs	*trappen* f.pl.	tra(h)ppe(r)n
table	*tafel* f.	tahfe(r)l
table-cloth	*tafellaken* n.	tahfe(r)l-lahken
tongs	*tang* f.	ta(h)ng
towel	*handdoek* m.	ha(h)n'dook
trunk	*koffer* m.	kof'fe(r)r
wall	*muur, wand* m.	meûr, wa(h)nt
window	*venster* n.	fenste(r)r

17. Cooking and Eating Utensils.

(Keukengereedschappen.)

(For Shopping, see p. 109.)

Coals	*kolen* f.pl.	koh'le(r)n
coffee-pot	*koffiekan* f.	koffeeka(h)n
cup	*kop* m.	kop
decanter	*karaf* f.	kahra(h)f'
dish	*schotel* m.	s*ch*oh'te(r)l
firewood	*brandhout* n.	bra(h)nt'howt

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
fork	*vork* f.	forrk
frying-pan	*braadpan* f.	brahtpa(h)n
gas	*gas* n.	*g*a(h)ss
glass	*glas* n.	*g*la(h)ss
gridiron	*rooster* m.	rolisste(r)r
kettle	*ketel* m.	kaytel
knife	*mes* n.	mess
lid	*deksel* n.	dekse(r)l
matches	*zwavelstokken* m.pl.	zwah'felstokke(r)n
oven	*oven* m.	ohfe(r)n
plate	*bord* n.	bort
saucepan	*sauspan* f.	sowsspa(h)n
saucer	*schoteltje* n.	*sch*oh'te(r)lt-ye(r)
serviette	*servet* n.	serrfet'
soup ladle	*potlepel* m.	pot'laype(r)l
spoon	*lepel* m.	laype(r)l
stove	*kachel* f.	ka(h)*ch*e(r)l
table-cloth	*tafellaken* n.	tahfe(r)l-lahke(r)n
tea-pot	*theepot, trekpot* m.	taypot, trekpot
tray	*blaadje* n.	blahd-ye(r)

18. Religion. *(Godsdienst.)*

(See Vocabulary 9, p. 21.)

Aisle	*vleugel* m.	flu(r)*g*e(r)l
altar	*altaar* n.	a(h)l'tahr
baptism	*doop*, m.	dohp
belfry	*klokkentoren* m.	klok'kentohre(r)n
Bible Society	*Bijbelgenootschap* n.	bey'be(r)l*g*enoht-*sch*a(h)p
cemetery	*begraafplaats* f.	be(r)*g*rahf-plahts
chancel	*koor* n.	kohr
chapel	*kapel* f.	kahpell'
choir	*koor* n.	kohr
choir-master	*koormeester* m.	kohr-maysste(r)r
church	*kerk* f.	kerk
clergy	*geestelijkheid* f.	*g*ayss'te(r)le(r)kheyt
clergyman	*geestelijke* m.	*g*ayss'te(r)le(r)ke(r)
Communion	*avondmaal* n.	ah'font-mahl
confirmation	*bevestiging* f.	be(r)feste(r)*g*ing
donation	*schenking* f.	*sch*enking

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
font	*doopvont* f.	dohpfont
grave	*graf* n.	*g*ra(h)f
hymn	*gezang* n.	*g*e(r)za(h)ng
— -book	*gezangboek* n.	*g*e(r)za(h)ng-book
lectern	*koorlessenaar* m.	kohr'lesse(r)nahr
litany	*litanie* f.	leetahnee'
marriage	*huwelijk* n.	heūwe(r)le(r)k
mass	*mis* f.	miss
matins	*vroegmis*	froo*g*-miss
nave	*naaf, schip* f.	nahf, s*ch*ip
offertory	*offer* n.	of'fe(r)r
organ	*orgel* n.	or'*g*e(r)l
organist	*organist* m.	or'*g*ahnisst'
pew	*bank* f.	ba(h)nk
prayer	*gebed* n.	*g*e(r)bet
— -book	*gebedenboek* n.	*g*e(r)bayde(r)n-book
priest	*priester* m.	preeste(r)r
Protestant	*Protestant* m.	prote(r)sta(h)nt'
pulpit	*spreekgestoelte* n.	sprayk'*g*e(r)sstool-te(r)
Roman Catholic	*Roomsch-katholiek*	rohmss-kahtoleek'
sacrament	*sakrament* n.	sahkra(h)ment'
sacred	*heilig*	heyle(r)*ch*
salvation	*zaligheid* f.	zah'le(r)*g*heyt
Salvation Army	*Heilsleger* n.	heylss'lay*g*e(r)r
service	*kerkdienst* f.	kerk'deenst
—, morning	*morgen* } *godsdienst-oefening* f.	mor'-*g*e(r)n } *g*otsdeenst'-oofe(r)-ning
—, evening	*avond* } *godsdienst-oefening* f.	ah'font } *g*otsdeenst'-oofe(r)-ning
tombstone	*grafsteen* m.	*g*ra(h)f'stayn
verger	*stafdrager* m.	sta(h)f'drah*g*e(r)r
vespers	*vesper* f.	fesspe(r)r

19. Legal and Judicial Terms.

(*Wettelijke Termen en Regterlijke.*)

Acquittal	*ontslag* n.	ontssla(h)*ch* [ming
agreement	*overeenstemming* f.	oh'feraynstem-
allegation	*verklaring* f.	fe(r)rklahring
allege, to	*beweren*	be(r)wayre(r)n
apology	*verontschuldiging* f.	fe(r)ront's*ch*ulde(r)-[ging

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
arrest, to	*in hechtenis nemen*	in hech*t*e(r)niss nayme(r)n
attestation	*getuigschrift* n.	*g*e(r)toy*g'sch*rift
attorney	*advocaat* m.	a(h)tfohkaht'
—, power of	*volmacht, procura-*	fol'ma(h)*ch*t, proh-
award	*vonnis* n. [*tie*	fonniss [kēūrah'tee
bail	*borgtocht* m.	bor*g'toch*t
bailiff	*schout* m.	*sch*owt
bond (for loan)	*waarborg*	wahrbor*ch*
case for the prosecution	*al wat tot de aanklacht behoort in eene strafzaak*	a(h)l wa(h)t tot de(r) ahn'kla(h)*ch*t be(r)hohrt in ayne(r) stra(h)f'zahk
— for the defence	*al wat tot de verdediging behoort*	a(h)l wa(h)t tot de(r) ferday'de(r)*g*ing be(r)hohrt
charge (accusation)	*aanklacht* f.	ahn'kla(h)*ch*t
—, to	*beschuldigen*	be(r)sch*u*lde(r)eysser [*g*e(r)n
claimant	*eischer* m.	be(r)sch*e*rme(r)ling
client	*beschermeling* m.	ahn'klah*g*er [ring
complainant	*aanklager* m.	sch*u*l'de(r)*g*ferklah-
conviction	*schuldigverklaring* f.	rech*t*ba(h)nk
court of justice	*rechtbank*	sch*e*yts'rech*t*e(r)r-
decision (of a case)	*scheidsrechterlijk vonnis* m.	le(r)k fonniss
deed (sale)	*verkoopcontract*	ferkohp'kontra(h)kt.
— of assignment	*akte van afstand*	a(h)kte(r) fa(h)n a(h)f'sta(h)nt
defence	*verdediging* f.	fe(r)rdayde(r)*g*ing
defend (in court)	*verdedigen*	fe(r)rdayde(r)*g*e(r)n
defendant (in a suit)	*verweerder*	fe(r)rwayrde(r)r
deposition (on oath)	*verklaring* f.	fe(r)rklahring
effects (goods)	*goederen* n.pl.	*g*oo'dere(r)n
equity	*billijkheid* f.	bil'le(r)kheyt
estate	*boedel* m.	boode(r)l
—, real and personal	*roerend en onroerend goed*	roore(r)nt en on'roore(r)nt *g*oo't
evidence	*getuige* m.	*g*e(r)toy*g*e(r)
excise	*accijns* m.	a(h)kseynss'
fee (of office)	*loon* n.	lohn

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
fine (payment in forgery [money)	*boete* f.	boote(r)
illegal	*vervalsching* f.	fe(r)rfa(h)lsing
information	*onwettig*	onwette(r)*ch*
injunction	*beschuldiging* f.	be(r)s*ch*ulde(r)*g*ing
injustice	*bevel* n.	be(r)fell
inventory	*onrecht* n.	onre*ch*t
jail	*inventaris* m.	inventahriss
judge	*gevangenis* f.	*g*e(r)fa(h)ng'e(r)-
judgment, to give	*rechter* m.	re*ch*ter [niss
justice of the peace	*uitspraak doen*	oytsprahk doon
law, civil	*vrederechter* m.	frayde(r)re*ch*te(r)r
—, criminal	*burgerlijke wet* f.	bur*g*erle(r)ke(r) wet [wet
— -suit	*criminecle wet* f.	kreemeenayle(r)
lawyer	*rechtsgeding* n.	re*ch*ts'*g*e(r)ding
lender	*rechtsgeleerde* m.	re*ch*tsge(r)layrde(r)
non-suit, to	*leener* m.	layne(r)r
oath	*afwijzen*	a(h)fweyze(r)n
—, to take an	*eed* m.	ayt
parties (in a suit)	*een eed doen*	ayn ayt doon
penal	*partijen*	pa(h)rtey'en
perjury	*lijfstraffelijk*	leyfstra(h)ffe(r)-
petitioner	*meineed* m.	meynayt [le(r)k
police	*verzoeker* m. & f.	fe(r)rzooke(r)r
— office	*politie* f.	pohleetee
procedure (legal)	*politie-bureau*	— -bēuroh
proof	*rechtsvordering* f.	re*ch*ts'fordering
prosecution (in court)	*bewijs* n.	be(r)weyss
prosecutor	*vervolging* f. (*voorde rechtbank*)	fe(r)rfol*g*ing [fohr- de(r) re*ch*tba(h)nk]
punishment	*eischer* m.	eysser
release	*straf* f.	stra(h)f
robbery	*ontslag* n.	ontsla(h)*ch*
seal	*diefstal* m.	deefsta(h)l
—, to	*zegel* n.	zay*g*el
sentence	*verzegelen*	fer(r)zay*g*e(r)le(r)n
statement	*vonnis* n.	fonniss
sue, to	*staat* m.	staht
suit	*vervolgen*	fe(r)rfol*g*en
	proces, rechtsgeding	prohsess, re*ch*ts'- [*g*e(r)ding

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
summons (of court)	*dagvaarding* f.	da(h)*g'*fahrding
tenant (of house)	*huurder* m.	hêurde(r)r
testament (will)	*uiterste wil, testament* m.	oytersste(r) will, tesstahment
testator	*erflater* m.	e(r)rflahte(r)r
theft	*diefstal* m.	deefsta(h)l
thief	*dief* m.	deef
trial by jury	*gerechtelijk onderzoek door de jury*	*ge*(r)re*ch*te(r)le(r)*k* onderzook dohr de(r) yêury
unlawful	*onwettig*	onwette(r)*ch*
valid	*geldig*	*ge*lde(r)*ch*
witness	*getuige* m. & f.	*ge*(r)toy*ge*(r)

20. Professions & Trades. (*Beroepen en Ambachten.*)

(For Shopping, see p. 109.)

Actor	*tooneelspeler* m.	tohnaylspayle(r)r
architect	*bouwmeester* m.	bowmayste(r)r
artisan	*handwerksman* m.	ha(h)ntwe(r)rksma(h)n
artist	*kunstenaar* m.	kunstenahr
baker	*bakker* m.	ba(h)k'ke(r)r
banker	*wisselaar, bankier* m.	wisse(r)lahr, ba(h)nker
barber	*barbier* m.	ba(h)r'beer
bookseller	*boekverkooper* m.	boo'kfe(r)rkohpe(r)r
brewer	*brouwer* m.	brouwe(r)r
butcher	*slager* m.	slah*ge*(r)r
carpenter	*timmerman* m.	tim'me(r)rma(h)n
chemist	*scheikundige*	sch*e*ykunde(r)*ge*(r)
clergyman	*geestelijke* m.	*g*aysste(r)le(r)ke(r)
clerk	*klerk* m.	klerrk
coachman	*koetsier* m.	kootseer[ze(r)*ge*(r)r
commercial traveller	*handelsreiziger* m.	ha(h)nde(r)lssreysoyke(r)rba(h)kkok
confectioner	*suikerbakker* m.	[ke(r)r
cook	*kok* m.	reyweelmahke(r)r
cycle-maker	*rijwielmaker* m.	melkboor
dairyman	*melkboer* m.	ta(h)ntmayste(r)r
dentist	*tandmeester* m.	inshe(r)nee-u(r)r
engineer	*ingenieur* m.	pa(h)*ch*te(r)r
farmer	*pachter* m.	

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
farrier	*hoefsmid* m.	hoofsmit
fisherman	*visscher* m.	fisse(r)r
florist	*bloemist* m.	bloomist' [ke(r)r
glazier	*glâzenmaker* m.	*g*lahze(r)nmah-
governess	*gouvernante* f.	*g*oofe(r)rna(h)n'te(r
hatter	*hoedenmaker* m.	hoode(r)nmahke(r)r
jeweller	*juwelier* m.	yêüwe(r)leer'
laundress	*waschvrouw* f.	wa(h)ss'frow
merchant	*koopman* m.	kohpma(h)n
miller	*molenaar* m.	mohle(r)nahr
milliner	*modemaakster* f.	mohde(r)mahk- ste(r)r
miner	*mijnwerker* m.	meynwe(r)rke(r)r
nursemaid	*kindermeid* f.	kinnde(r)rmeyt
optician	*gezichtkundige* m.	*g*ezi*ch*tkun'de(r)-
photographer	*photograaf* m.	fohtoh*g*rahf [*g*e(r)
physician	*arts, dokter* m.	ahrtss, dokte(r)r
policeman	*politiebeambte* m.	pohleetee-be(r)- a(h)mbte(r)
printer	*drukker* m.	druk'ke(r)r
saddler	*zadelmaker* m.	zahde(r)l-mahke(r)r
schoolmaster	*schoolmeester* m.	*sch*ohl'mayste(r)r
servant	*dienaar* m., *dienares* f.	deenahr, deenahress
shoemaker	*schoenmaker* m.	*sch*oon'mahke(r)r
smith	*smid* m.	smit
soldier	*soldaat* m.	soldaht
surveyor	*landmeter* m.	la(h)ntmayte(r)r
tailor	*kleermaker* m.	klayr'mahke(r)r
teacher	*leeraar, onderwijer* m.	layrahr, onde(r)r- weyze(r)r [ke(r)r
watchmaker	*horlogemaker* n.	horloh*g*e(r) - mah-

21. Ships and Shipping. *(Schepen en Inscheping.)*

(For Steamboat, see page 90.)

Anchor	*anker* n.	a(h)nke(r)r
boat	*boot* f.	boht
bow	*boeg* m.	boo*ch*
cabin	*kajuit* f.	kahyoyt
cable	*kabel* m.	kahbe(r)l

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
captain	*kapitein* m.	kahpeeteyn
compass	*kompas* n.	kompa(h)ss
course	*koers* m.	koorss
crew	*scheepsvolk* n.	*sch*aypsfolk
deck	*dek* n.	dek
flag	*vlag* f.	fla(h)*ch*
harbour (port)	*haven* f.	hahfe(r)n
helm	*helm* m.	helm
keel	*kiel* f.	keel
landing-stage	*landingplaats* f.	la(h)nding-plahts
light-house	*vuurtoren* m.	feûr'tohre(r)n
mast	*mast* m.	ma(h)sst
man-of-war	*oorlogsschip* n.	ohr'lo*g*s*ch*ip
merchantman	*koopvaardijschip* n.	kohp'fahrdeys*ch*ip
oar	*roeiriem* m.	roo'i-reem
pilot	*loods* m.	lohts
rope	*touw* n.	tow (like *now*)
sail	*zeil* n.	zeyl
seaman (sailor)	*matroos* m.	ma(h)trohss
ship	*schip* n.	s*ch*ip
steersman	*stuurman* m.	steûrma(h)n
stern	*achterschip* n.	a(h)*ch*te(r)rs*ch*ip
tug	*sleepboot* f.	slayp'boht
wharf	*werf, kaai* f.	werrf, kah'i

22. Travelling. (*Reizen.*)

(For Conversations see pages 97, 99, 100.)

Arrival	*aankomst* f.	ahn'komsst
bill	*rekening* f.	rayke(r)ning
cabman	*voerman* m.	foor'ma(h)n
carriage	*wagen* m.	wah*g*e(r)n
coach	*koets* f.	koots
coachman (driver)	*koetsier* m.	kootseer'
departure	*vertrek* n.	fe(r)rtrek
engine	*locomotief* f.	lohkohmohteef'
fare	*vracht* f.	fra(h)*ch*t
guard	*conducteur* m.	konduktu(r)r'
guide	*gids* m.	*g*idss
guide-book	*reisboek* n.	reyss'boo-k
hat-box	*hoedendoos* f.	hoode(r)ndohss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
hotel	*hôtel* n.	hoh'tel
interpreter	*uitlegger, tolk* m.	oytle*gg*e(r)r, tol'k
landlady	*huisvrouw* f.	hoyss'frow
landlord (of hotel)	*huisheer* m.	hoyss'hayr
luggage	*bagage* f.	bah*g*ah*g*e(r)
office	*kantoor* n.	ka(h)ntohr'
omnibus	*omnibus* m.	om'neebuss
payment	*betaling* f.	be(r)tah'ling
porter	*portier* m.	porteer'
railway	*spoorweg* m.	spohr'we*ch*
railway carriage	*wagen* m.	wah'*g*e(r)n [see-on'
railway-station	*spoorwegstation* n.	spohr'we*ch*-stah-
reins	*teugels* m.pl.	tu(r)'*g*e(r)lss
road	*weg* m.	we*ch*
saddle	*zadel* m.	zah'de(r)l
station-master	*stationschef* m.	stahseeon'shef
steamer	*stoomboot* f.	stohm'boht
ticket	*biljet* n.	bilyet'
—, first-class	*eerste klasse biljet*	ayrste(r) kla(h)s-se(r) bilyet'
— -office	*plaatsbureau* n.	plahtsbēuroh
—, return	*retourbiljet*	re(r)toor'bilyet
train	*spoortrein* m.	spohr'treyn
travelling rug	*reisdeken* f.	reyssdayke(r)n
trunk	*koffer* m.	kof'fe(r)r
voyage	*reis* f.	reyss
waiting-room	*wachtkamer* f.	wa(h)*ch*tkahme(r)r

23. Countries and Nations. (*Landen en Volken.*)

Africa	*Afrika* n.	a(h)f'reekah
America	*Amerika* n.	ahmay'reekah
American	*Amerikaan* m.	ahmayreekahn'
Asia	*Azië* n.	ah'zee-e(r)
Australia	*Australië* n.	ohstrahlee-e(r)
Austria	*Oostenrijk* n.	oh'ste(r)nreyk
Belgian	*Belg* m.	bel*ch*
Belgium	*België* n.	bel'*g*ee-e(r)
Canada	*Canada*	kahnahdah
Cape, the	*de Kaap* f.	de(r) kahp
China	*China* n.	sheenah

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
country	*land* n.	la(h)nt
Cuba	*Cuba* n.	keu'bah
Dane	*Deen* m.	dayn
Denmark	*Denemarken* n.	dayne(r)ma(h)rken
Dutchman	*Hollander* m.	hol'la(h)n-de(r)r
empire	*rijk* n.	reyk
England	*Engeland* n.	eng'e(r)la(h)nt
Englishman	*Engelschman* m.	eng'e(r)lssma(h)n
Europe	*Europa* n.	u(r)rohpah
France	*Frankrijk* n.	frahnk'reyk
Frenchman	*Franschman* m.	fra'h)n'ssma(h)n
German	*Duitscher* n.	doytsse(r)r
Germany	*Duitschland* n.	doytssla(h)nt
Holland	*Holland* n.	hol'la(h)nt
Hungarian	*Hongaar* m.	hongahr'
Hungary	*Hongarije* n.	hongahrey'e(r)
India	*Indië* n.	indee-e(r)
Indies, East	*Oost-Indië*	ohst indee-e(r)
—, West	*West-Indië*	west indee-e(r)
Ireland	*Ierland* n.	eer'la(h)nt
Irishman	*Ier* m.	eer
Italian	*Italiaan* m.	eetahleeahn
Italy	*Italië* n.	eetahlee-e(r)
Japan	*Japan* n.	yahpa(h)n
kingdom	*koninkrijk* n.	kohninkreyk
New Zealand	*Nieuw Zeeland* n.	neew-zayla(h)nt
Norway	*Noorwegen* n.	nohrwayge(r)n
Norwegian	*Noor* m.	nohr
Russia	*Rusland* n.	russ'la(h)nt
Russian	*Rus m.*	russ
Scotchman	*Schot* m.	schot
Scotland	*Schotland* n.	schot'la(h)nt
Spain	*Spanje* m.	spa(h)nye(r)
Spaniard	*Spanjaard* m.	spa(h)n'yahrt
Swede	*Zweed* m.	zwayt
Sweden	*Zweden* n.	zwayde(r)n
Swiss	*Zwitser* m.	zwit'se(r)r
Switzerland	*Zwitserland* n.	zwit'se(r)rla(h)nt
Turk	*Turk* m.	turk
Turkey	*Turkije* n.	turkaye(r)

24. Commercial and Trading Terms.

(Handels- en Koopmanstermen.)

(For Conversations see page 117.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Account, to settle an	*een rekening vereffenen*	ayn rayke(r)ning fe(r)reffe(r)ne(r)n
—, to close	*rekening afsluiten*	— a(h)fsloyte(r)n
—, current	— *-courant*	— -koora(h)nt
—, joint	*gemeenschappelijke*	*g*e(r)maynsc*h*a(h)p-pe(r)le(r)ke(r)
— of sale	*verkooprekening*	ferkohprayke(r)-[ning
acknowledgment	*bekentenis* f.	be(r)kente(r)niss
advance (of money)	*voorschot* n.	fohrsc*h*ot
advice, letter of	*adviesbrief* m.	a(h)dveessbreef
agency	*agentschap* n.	a(h)*g*entsc*h*a(h)p
agent	*agent* m.	a(h)*g*ent
apprentice	*leerling* m.	layrling
arrangement	*schikking* f.	s*ch*ikking
arrear, in	*ten achteren*	ten a(h)*ch*tere(r)n
assets	*goederen* n. pl.	*g*oo'dere(r)n
authorize, to	*machtigen*	ma(h)*ch*te(r)*g*en
average	*averij*	ahfe(r)rey
balance	*balans* f.	bahla(h)nss [ning
— of account	*saldo rekening*	sa(h)ldoh rayke(r)-
— -sheet	*proefbalans*	proofbahla(h)nss
banking	*bankwezen* n.	ba(h)nkwayze(r)n
bearer [tion	*toonder* m.	tohnde(r)r
bill, accommoda-	*formawissel*	formahwisse(r)l
— at sight	*wissel op zicht*	wis'se(r)l op zi*ch*t
— at three months' date	— *drie maanden na zicht*	— dree mahnde(r)n nah zi*ch*t
— of lading	*vrachtbrief*	fra(h)*ch*tbreef
bond, in	*in entrepôt*	in a(h)ntre(r)poh
bonded goods	*ingeslagen goederen*	in-*g*e(r)slah*g*e(r)n *g*oo'dere(r)n
book-keeper	*boekhouder* m.	boo'khowde(r)r
brokerage	*makelarij* f.	mahke(r)lahrey
business, wholesale	*groothandel* m.	*g*roht'ha(h)nde(r)l
—, retail	*kleinhandel* m.	kleyn'ha(h)nde(r)l
buyer	*kooper* m.	kohpe(r)r
carriage-(post-)paid	*vrachtvrij*	fra(h)*ch*tfrey

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
cartage	*vrachtloon* n.	fra(h)*ch*tlohn
catalogue	*catalogus* m.	kahtahloh'*g*uss
charter a ship, to	*bevrachten*	be(r)fra(h)*ch*te(r)n
claim, to send in a	*aanspraak maken op*	ahnsspraahk mahke(r)n op [fe(r)n
—, to make good a	*zijn recht staven*	zeyn re*ch*t stahre(r)kontre(r)hoyss
clearing-house	*recontrehuis* n.	klerk
clerk	*klerk* m.	mahts*ch*a(h)ppey
company, limited	*maatschappij* f.	a(h)ktee-e(r)n mahts*ch*a(h)ppey
—, joint-stock	*actiën maatschappij*	kla(h)*ch*t
complaint	*klacht* f.	kontra(h)kt
contract	*contract* n.	koste(r)n, fe(r)rzaykering, en fra(h)*ch*t
cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.)	*kosten* m.pl., *verzekering* f., *en vracht* f.	sa(h)ldoh-kraydeet'
credit balance	*saldo-crediet* n.	kray'deetu(r)r
creditor	*crediteur* m.	tol'hoyss, dooahne(r)nka(h)ntohr
custom-house	*tolhuis, douanenkantoor* n.	tolbe(r)a(h)mte(r)
— officer	*tolbeamte* m.	re*ch*te(r)n
customs, duties	*rechten* n.pl.	fe(r)r*g*oo'ding
damages	*vergoeding* f.	s*ch*ahde(r)fer*g*oo'ding fordere(r)n
—, to claim	*schadevergoeding vorderen*	dree mahnde(r)n nah dah'toh
date, at three months'	*drie maanden na dato*	daybe(r)t en kraydaybeetu(r)r [deet
debit and credit	*debet* n. *en crediet* n.	layfere(r)n
debtor	*debiteur* m.	fra(h)nkohlayfe(r)li*g*dah*g*e(r)n [ring
deliver, to	*leveren*	deerektu(r)r
delivered free	*franco levering* f.	korting
demurrage	*ligdagen*	a(h)fkorte(r)n
director	*directeur* m.	be(r)weyss fa(h)n inte(r)resst
discount	*korting* f.	dok'*g*elt
—, to	*afkorten*	dubble(r)l boo'khowde(r)n
dividend warrant	*bewijs van interest*	
dock and harbour	*dokgeld*	
double entry [dues	*dubbel boekhouden* n.	

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
drawer	*trekker* m.	trek'ke(r)r
duty, export	*uitvoerrecht*	oyt'foorrec*h*t
— -free	*tolvrij*	tolfrey
—, import	*invoerrecht*	in'foorrec*h*t[ahn tol
—, liable to	*onderhevig aan tol*	onde(r)rhayfe(r)*ch*
enclosed	*ingesloten*	in*g*e(r)slohte(r)n
enclosure	*insluiten*	insloyte(r)n
endorse, to	*endosseeren*	endossayre(r)n
endorsement	*endossement* n.	a(h)ndosse(r)ment
exchange (the)	*beurs* f.	bu(r)rss
firm	*firma* f.	*f*irmah
forwarding	*verzending* f.	fe(r)rzending
— agent	*bevorderaar* m.	be(r)fohrde(r)rahr
free on board (f.o.b.)	*vrij aan boord*	frey ahn bohrt
gross weight [tor	*bruto-gewicht* n.	breûtoh-*g*e(r)wic*h*t
guarantee, guaran-	*borg* m.	bohrc*h* [de(r)*ch*
I.O.U.	*ik ben u schuldig*	ik ben êû sc*h*ul-
import and export	*invoer en uitvoer*	infoor en oyt'foor
information	*informatie* f.	informahsee
inquire, to	*vragen*	frah*g*e(r)n
inquiry	*vraag* f.	frahc*h*
insurance, marine	*zeeverzekering*	zayferzaykering
— broker	*assurantie-makelaar* m.	a(h)sseûra(h)ntee-mahke(r)lahr
— company	*verzekering-maatschappij* f.	ferzaykering-mahtsc*h*a(h)ppey
— policy	— *-polis*	— pohliss [mee
— premium	*verzekering-premie*	ferzaykering-prayferzaykere(r)n tay-
insure against, to	*verzekeren tegen*	*g*e(r)n
interest, rate of	*de rentevoet* m.	de(r) ren'te(r)foo-t
introduction	*invoering, voorstelling* f.	infooring, fohrstel'ling
landing charges	*onkosten van lossen*	onkoste(r)n fa(h)n losse(r)n
liabilities	*verplichtingen* f.pl.	fe(r)rplic*h*ting-e(r)n
lighterage	*lichtergeld* n.	lic*h*tergelt
load, to	*laden*	lahde(r)n
loss	*verlies* n.	fe(r)rleess
manager	*bestuurder* m.	be(r)steûrde(r)r

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
market-	*markt* f.	ma(h)rkt
—, cattle	*veemarkt*	fayma(h)rkt
— day	*marktdag* m.	ma(h)rkt-dah*ch*
— dues	— *-gelden*	— *-g*elde(r)n
—, foreign	*vreemde markt*	fraymde(r) ma(h)rkt
—, home	*binnenlandsch verbruik* n.	binne(r)nla(h)nts fe(r)rbroyk
—, London	*de Londensche markt*	de(r) londe(r)nse(r) ma(h)rkt
—, meat	*vleeschhal*	flayss-ha(h)l
— price	*marktprijs* f.	ma(h)rkt-preyss
negotiable, saleable	*gangbaar*	*g*a(h)ngbahr
offer (for sale), to	*te koop bieden*	te(r)kohp beede(r)n
offers	*aanbiedingen* n.pl.	ahnbeeding-e(r)n
order, to	*bestellen*	be(r)stellen [she(r)
packing	*emballage* f.	a(h)mba(h)llah-
partnership	*vennootschaap* f.	fennohtsc*h*ahp
payable at sight	*betaalbaar op zicht*	be(r)tahlbahr op
port of delivery	*losplaats* f.	lossplahts [zi*ch*t
price, cost-	*inkoopsprijs* m.	inkohps'preyss
— -list	*prijslijst* f.	preyssleysst
—, selling	*verkoopsprijs*	fe(r)rkohpspreyss
—, wholesale	*inkoopsprijs*	inkohpspreyss
quotation (of price)	*prijsnoteering* f.	preyssnoh'tayring
—, lowest	*uiterste prijs*	oyterste(r) preyss
receipt	*ontvangst* f.	ontfa(h)ngst
reduction	*vermindering* f.	fe(r)rmin'dering
register, to	*registreeren*	re(r)*g*istrayre(r)n
registered letter	*aangeteekende brief* m.	ahn*g*e(r)tayken- de(r) breef
— tonnage	*tonneninhoud*	tonne(r)ninhowt
rent	*huur, pacht* f.	hēūr, pa(h)c*h*t
representative	*representant* m.	repraysenta(h)nt
salesman (seller)	*verkooper* m.	fe(r)rkohpe(r)r
settling days	*recontre-dagen*	re(r)kontre(r)-dah-
shares, debenture	*restitutiën*	resteetēūsee-en [*g*.n
—, ordinary	*gewone aandeelen*	*g*e(r)wohne(r) ahn- daylen
—, preference	*lievelingsaandelen*	leefe(r)lingssahn- daylen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
shares, railway	*spoorweg-actiën*	spohrwe*ch*-a(h)ktee-
ship, to	*inschepen*	in's*ch*aype(r)n [e(r)n
ship-broker	*scheepsmakelaar* m.	s*ch*ayps'mahkelahr
shipping charges	*inschepingskosten*	insc*h*aypingskosten
— house	*zeehandel*	zay'ha(h)nde(r)l
solvent	*in staat om te betalen*	in staht om te(r) be(r)tahle(r)n
speculator	*speculant* m.	spaykēūla(h)nt'
stock	*fondsen*	fond'sen
stock-broker	——*makelaar* m.	——mahke(r)lahr
stowage	*stuwage, bergplaats* f.	stēūwah*g*e(r), ber*g*'plahts
telegraphic address	*telegram-adres*	te(r)le(r)*g*ra(h)m'-ahdress
towing charges	*sleeploon* n.	slayplohn
underwriter	*assuradeur* m.	a(h)ssēūrahdu(r)r'
unloading	*ontladen*	ontlahden
wharf	*werf* f.	werf
wharfage	*kaaigeld* n.	kah'*ig*elt
wholesale price	*inkoopsprijs*	in'kohpspreyss
winding-up	*afsluiten*	a(h)fsloyte(r)n

25. Cycling. *(Wielrijden.)*

(For Conversations see page 113.)

Axle	*disselstang* m.	dis'se(r)lsta(h)ng
ball bearings	*draagbanden* m.pl.	drah*g*'ba(h)nde(r)n
bell	*bel, klok* f.	bel, klok [le(r)r
bicycle	*rijwiel, tweewieler* m.	rey'weel, tway'wee-
brake	*remtoestel* n.	rem'tooste(r)l
cement	*cement* n.	se(r)ment
chain	*ketting* m.	ketting
chainless	*ongeketend, zonder ketting*	on-*g*e(r)kayte(r)nt, zonde(r)r ketting
chain-wheel	*kettingrad* n.	ketting-ra(h)t
cone	*kegel* m.	kay*g*el
connection	*koppeling* f., *verband* m.	koppe(r)ling, fe(r)rba(h)nt'
crank	*kruk* f.	kruk
cyclist	*wielrijder* m.	weel'reyde(r)r
cyclist, lady	*wielrijderes* f.	weelreyderess'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
cycling race	*wielrijderswedstrijd*	weelreydersswet'-
cycling track	*rijbaan* f. [m.	reybahn [streyt
cyclometer	*cyclometer* m.	seeklohmayte(r)r
dismount, to	*afstijgen*	a(h)f'steyg*e*n
electro-plate, to	*electro, nikkel*	aylektroh, nikke(r)l
enamel [(nickel)	*email*	aymah'il
foot-step	*trapper* m.	tra(h)ppe(r)r
fork	*vork* f.	fork
frame	*raam* n.	rahm
friction	*wrijving* f.	w-reyfing
gear, gearing	*gier* f.	*g*eer
gear, high	*hoog-gier* f.	hoh*g*-*g*eer
gear, low	*laag-gier* f.	lah*g*-*g*eer
gear-case	*gier-kast* f.	*g*eer-ka(h)st'
geared to ...	*toegerust om...*	too'*g*erusst om...
handles (grips)	*handvatsels* n.pl.	ha(h)nt'fa(h)tse(r)ls
handle bar	*stuur* n.	stēūr
hub	*wielnaaf* f.	weelnahf
indiarubber	*gom-elastiek, caoutchouc*	*g*om-ayla(h)steek', kah-oot'shook
— solution	*caoutchouc oplossing*	kah-oot'shook oplossing
knapsack	*knapzak* m.	k-na(h)pza(h)k
lamp	*lamp, lantaarn* f.	la(h)mp, la(h)ntahrn' [la(h)mp
lamp bracket	*haak voor de lamp*	hahk fohr de(r)
lamp wick	*lampepit* f.	la(h)m'pe(r)-pit
link	*schakel* m.	*sch*ahke(r)l
lubricator	*glibbering* f.	*g*libbering
— protector	— *-beschermer*	— -be(r)*sch*er'mer
leather (chamois)	*leder* n. (*zeem-*)	layde(r)r (zaym-)
luggage-carrier	*bagage-drager*	bah*g*ah*g*e(r)-drah-
map	*landkaart* f.	la(h)nt-kahrt [*g*er
mount, to	*stijgen*	steyg*e*n
mudguard	*slikbord* n.	slikbort
nut	*moer* f.	moor
oil for burning	*brandolie* f.	bra(h)nt'ohlee
oil for lubricating	*smeerolie* f.	smayr'ohlee
oil can	*oliekan* f.	oh'leeka(h)n
pedal	*pedaal* f.	pe(r)dahl'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
pedal rubber	*pedaal-caoutchouc*	pe(r)dahl'-kah-oot'-
pump	*pomp* f.	pomp [shook
pump tube	*pompbuis* f.	pomp-boyss
pump, to	*pompen*	pompe(r)n
rags, some old	*eenige oude lompen, lappen*	ayne(r)ge(r) owde(r) lompe(r)n la(h)ppen
removable	*verplaatsbaar*	fe(r)rplahtssbahr
repairing outfit	*herstellingstoestel*	herstellingstoo-
rim	*rand* m.	ra(h)nt [ste(r)l
saddle	*zadel* m.	zahde(r)l
saddle bag	*zadeltasch* f.	zahde(r)l-ta(h)ss'
saddle pillar	*zadelstang* m.	zahde(r)l-sta(h)ng'
screw	*schroef* f.	schroof
screw-bolt of chain	*schroefbout van den ketting*	schroof'bowt fa(h)n de(r)n ket'ting
screwdriver	*schroevendraaier* m.	schroof'e(r)ndrah'ie(r)r
screw, to	*aanschroeven*	ahn'schroofe(r)n
spanner	*haan* m.	hahn
spokes	*spaken* f.pl.	spahken
spring	*veer* f.	fayr
start off, to	*vertrekken*	fe(r)rtrekke(r)n
steer, to	*sturen*	stēūren
strap (leather)	(*lederen*) *riem* m.	(layderen) reem
take to pieces, to	*uit elkander nemen*	oyt elka(h)nder nayme(r)n
tighten up, to	*spannen*	spa(h)nnen
toe clip	*teenenknip*	tayne(r)nk-nip
tricycle	*driewieler* m.	dree'weeler
trousers' clip	*broekknip* f.	broo'k-nip
tube, inner	*binnenbuis* f.	bin'nenboyss
tube (outer cover)	*buis (buitenste buis)*	boyss [boy'te(r)nste(r) boyss] [tiss)
tyre (pneumatic)	*tyre (pneumatisch)*	tyre(r) (p-nēūmahlos'schroofe(r)n
unscrew, to	*losschroeven*	
valve	*klep* f.	klep
wallet	*zak* m.	za(h)k
wheel (front)	*voorwiel* n.	fohrweel
— (back)	*achterwiel*	a(h)chterweel

26. Motoring Terms. *(Automobiel benamingen.)*

(See also CYCLING, pp. 45 & 113, and MOTORING, p. 115.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Accumulator	*accumulator* m.	a(h)kkēūmēūlah'-
battery	*batterij* f.	ba(h)tterey' [tor
brake collar (steel)	*remkrang* (*staal*) f.	rem'kra(h)ng(stahl)
cam	*kam* f.	ka(h)m
carburator	*carburator* m.	ka(h)rbēūrah'tor
chain adjustment	*kettingregeling* f.	ketting - rayge(r) -
claw	*tang*, *vork* f.	ta(h)ng, fork [ling
contact breaker (trembler)	*contactbreker*, *triller* m.	konta(h)ktbray-ke(r)r, tril'le(r)r
driver	*drijver* m.	dreyfe(r)r
driving pinion	*drijfpen* m.	dreyfpen
elbow	*elboog* m.	elboh*ch*
electrical	*elektrisch*	aylektreess
electricity	*electriciteit* f.	aylektreeseeteyt'
exhaust - box (silencer)	*outlastbak*, *outlaster* f.	out'la(h)stba(h)k, out'la(h)ster(r)
exhaust-valve	*outlastklep* f.	out'la(h)stklep
fly-wheel	*drijfwiel* n.	dreyfweel
handle (starting)	*handvat* n. (*in beweging brengen*)	ha(h)ntfa(h)t [in be(r)wayging breng'e(r)n]
horse-power	*paardekracht* f.	pahrde(r)kra(h)*cht*
ignition	*ontbranding* f.	ontbra(h)n'ding
lever (handle)	*hefboom* (*handvat*)	hefbohm, ha(h)nt-
lever	*hefboom* m. [m.	hefbohm [fa(h)t
motor	*drijver* m.	dreyfe(r)r
petrol (some)	*petroleum* f. (*wat*)	petroleum [wa(h)t]
rack	*palrak* n.	pa(h)lra(h)k
reservoir	*vergaarbak* m.	fe(r)rgahrba(h)k
reversing gear	*achteruitwerkingstoestel* n.	a(h)*ch*teroytwe(r)r-kingstoostel
speed, high	*volle vaart* f.	folle(r) fahrt
—, low	*geringe vaart*	gering-e(r) fahrt
speed - changing gear	*snelheidsveranderingstoestel* n.	snel'heytsferra(h)n deringstoostel
starting gear	*beweegtoestel* n.	be(r)way*g*toostel
steering bar	*stuurstang* f.	stēūrssta(h)ng
tap	*kraan* f.	krahn

27. Photography. *(Photografie.)*

(For Conversations, see p. 116.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Backgrounds	*achtergronden* m.	a(h)*ch*te(r)r*g*ronden
—, cloth	— *stof*	— stof [peer
backing paper	*photografie-papier*	fohtoh*g*rahfee'pah-
camera	*camera* f. [n.	kahmerah
dark slide (double)	*donkere lade* (*dubbel*)	donkere(r) lah'de(r) [dubbe(r)l]
dishes for developing	*schotels* (m.pl.) *om te ontwikkelen*	*sch*oh'telss om te(r) ontwikke(r)le(r)n
— for fixing	— *om te bevestigen*	— om te(r) be(r)-feste(r)*g*e(r)n
draining rack	*doorzijgings arak* f.	dohr'zey*g*ings ah-
dry plates	*droogborden* n.pl.	drohg'bohrden [rak
exposure	*blootstelling* f.	bloht'stelling
film	*vel* (*blad*) n.	fel, bla(h)t
flash lamps	*straallampen* f.pl.	strahl'la(h)mpen
focus	*brandpunt* n.	bra(h)nt-punt
focussing glasses	— *-glazen* n.pl.	— *-g*lahzen
funnels	*trechters* m.pl.	trec*h*te(r)rss
glass measure	*glasmaat* f.	*g*la(h)ssmaht
half-plate	*halve plaat* f.	ha(h)lfe(r) plaht
iris diaphragms	*objectief*	objekteef
lamp, dark-room	*lamp voor de donkere kamer*	la(h)mp fohr de(r) don'kere(r) kah-
lens	*lens* f.	lenss [me(r)r
mount	*montering* (*rand*)	montering [ra(h)nt]
plate-holder	*plaatvasthouder*	plahtfa(h)sthowder
plate-lifter	*plaatheffer*	plaht-heffe(r)r
platinotypes	*platinadruk*	plah'teenahdruk
printing	*drukken* n.	drukken
— frame	*kopieërraam* f.	kohpee-er'rahm
scales and weights	*weegschalen en gewichten*	way*g*'sc*h*alılen en *g*e(r)wi*ch*ten
shutter	*sluiter* f.	sloyte(r)r
—, time and instantaneous	— *voor lange en momentopname*	— fohr la(h)ng-e(r) en mohment'op- nahme(r)
squeegees with solid rubber roller	*persrollen van vast caoutchouc*	pers'rollen fa(h)n fa(h)st kah-oot'- [*sh*ook

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
speed indicator	*snelheidswijzer*	snel'heydssweyzer
tripod (two-fold)	*drievoet (tweevoudig)*	dree'foo-t (tway'-fowde(r)*ch*)
view-finder	*gezichtsvinder*	*g*e(r)zi*ch*tsfinnde(r)r
—, square	—, *vierkant*	—, feer'ka(h)nt
—, oblong	—, *langwerpig*	la(h)ngwer'pe(r)*ch*
washing tanks	*waschbekken*	wa(h)ss'bekken

28. Fishing and Shooting. *(Visschen en Schieten.)*

Axe	*bijl, aks* f.	beyl, a(h)kss
bait	*aas* n.	ahss
bullet	*kogel* m.	kohgel
cartridge extractor	*patroontang* f.	pahtrohn-ta(h)ng
cartridges	*patronen, kardoes* f.	pahtrohnen, kahr-feyl [dooss'
file	*vijl* f.	hoo'k-a(h)ng-e(r)l
fish-hook	*hoekangel* m.	fiss'ma(h)nt
fishing-basket	*vischmand* f.	fiss'toy*ch*
— gear	*vischtuig* n.	fiss'snoor
— -line and wheel	*visch-snoer* n.	fiss'net
— -net	*vischnet* n.	hen'*g*e(r)lroode(r)
— -rod	*hengelroede* f.	fiss'ahss
— spear	*vischaas* f.	kip'tahkel
— -tackle	*kiptakel* m.	dobbe(r)r
float	*dobber* m.	kunstfleech om te(r) heng-e(r)le(r)n
fly	*kunstvlieg om te hengelen*	weyta(h)ss
game-bag	*weitasch* f.	drilbohr
gimlet	*drilboor* f.	*g*e(r)wayr
gun	*geweer* n.	ka(h)rtets'.
gun-case	*kartets* f.	buskroyt
gunpowder	*buskruit* n.	da(h)rm
gut	*darm* m.	da(h)rmsnoor
— line	*darmsnoer* n.	hahme(r)r
hammer	*hamer* m.	mess
knife	*mes* n.	ya(h)*ch*'ta(h)kte(r)
licence	*jachtakte* f.	zwahfelstokken
matches	*zwavelstokken* m.pl.	speyker, nahgel
nail	*spijker, nagel* m.	neyp'ta(h)ng
pincers	*nijptang* f.	laht'stok
ramrod	*laadstok* m.	

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
rifle	*geweer met een getrokken loop*	*g*e(r)wayr met ayn *g*e(r)trok'ken lohp
screwdriver	*schroevendraaier* m.	*sch*roo'fe(r)ndrahi-
sheath	*scheede* f.	*sch*ayde(r) [e(r)r
shot	*schot* n.	*sch*ot
tools	*gereedschap* n.	*g*e(r)raytss*ch*a(h)p
whetstone	*slijpsteen* m.	sleyp'stayn
wire-nippers	*draagtang*	drah*g*ta(h)ng

29. Amusements. (*Vermaken.*)

Actors	*tooneelspelers* m.pl.	tohnayl'spaylerss
admission	*toegang* m.	too'*g*a(h)ng [kesst
band	*harmonie-orkest* n.	ha(h)rmohnee'-or-
billiards	*biljart* n.	bilya(h)rt'
cards	*kaartspelen*	kahrt'spel-e(r)n
chess	*schaakspel* n.	s*ch*ahk'spel
circus	*paardenspel* n.	pahr'denspel
concert—	*concert* n.	konsert'
accompanist	*iemand, die accompagneert*	ee'ma(h)nt, dee a(h)kkompanyayrt'
choir	*zangvereeniging* f.	za(h)ng'ferayne(r)-
chorus	*koor* n.	kohr [*g*ing
conductor	*orkestmeester* m.	orkest'mayster
instruments	*muziek-instrumenten* m.	meûzeekinstreû-menten
—, brass, string	—, *blaas, strijk*	—, blahss, streyk
orchestra	*orkest* n.	orkest [noh
piano	*klavier* n., *piano* f.	klahfeer', peeah'-
pianist	*klavierspeler, pianist* m.	klahfeer'spayle(r)r, peeahnist'
singer	*zanger* m., *-es* f.	za(h)ng-er, -ess
song	*zang* m., *gezang* n.	za(h)ng, *g*e(r)-za(h)ng'
draughts	*damspel* n.	da(h)m'spel
driving	*drijven* n.	dreyfe(r)n
hunting	*jacht* f.	ya(h)*cht*
museum	*museum* n.	meûsayum
music	*muziek* f.	meûzeek' [ta(h)n'
music-hall	*café-chantant* n.	ka(h)fay-sha(h)n-
opera-house	*operagebouw* n.	oh'perah*g*e(r)bow

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
picture gallery	*schilderijenmuseum*	*sch*ilderey'en meûsay'um
skates	*schaatsen* f.pl.	*sch*ahtse(r)n
skating	*schaatsenrijden* n.	*sch*ahtse(r)nrey-
skittles	*kegels* m.pl.	kay*g*e(r)lss [de(r)n
swimming	*zwemmen* f.	zwemme(r)n
the theatre—	*tooneel* n.	tohnayl'
act	*bedrijf* n.	be(r)dreyf
ballet	*ballet* n.	ba(h)llet'
box-office	*biljettenkantoor* n.	bilyettenka(h)ntohr
cloak-room	*kleedkamer* f.	klayt'kahmer
comedian	*tooneelspeler* m.	tohnayl'spayler
comedy	*blijspel* n.	bleyspel
curtain	*gordijn* n.	*g*ohrdeyn' [eress'
dancer	*danser* m., *danse-*	da(h)n'ser,da(h)ns-
farce	*klucht* f. [*res* f.	klu*ch*t
footlights	*voetlichten* n.pl.	foo'tli*ch*ten
manager	*bestuurder* m.	be(r)stêûr'der
—, stage-	*tooneelbestuurder* m.	tohnayl'be(r)stêûr-der
performance	*voorstelling* f.	fohr'stelling
play	*spel, tooneelstuk* n.	spel, tohnayl'stuk
programme	*programma* n.	prohgra(h)m'mah
proprietor	*eigenaar* m.	ey'*g*e(r)nahr
refreshment-	*koffiekamer* f.	koffeekahmer
scene [room	*tooneel, tooneel-scherm* n.	tohnayl', tohnayl'-s*ch*e(r)rm
seats:	*plaatsen*	plahtsen
boxes	*loges* f.pl.	loshe(r)ss
dress circle	*hofloge* f.	hof'loshe(r)
gallery	*galerij* f.	*g*ahlerey'
pit	*parterre* n.	pa(h)rter're(r)
reserved	*gereserveerd*	*g*e(r)rayserfayrt'
stalls	*stallen* f.pl.	sta(h)l'le(r)n
stage	*tooneeltje* n.	tohnaylt-ye(r)
tickets	*biljetten* n.pl.	bilyetten
tragedy	*treurspel* n.	tru(r)rspel
tragedian	*treurspelspeler* m.	trur(r)rspelsspay-
violin	*viool* f.	fiohl [le(r)r
walking	*wandeling* f.	wa(h)nde(r)ling

30. Correspondence. *(Briefwisseling.)*

(For Conversations see p. 102.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Address	*adres* n.	a(h)dress
blotting-paper	*vloeipapier* n.	floo'i-pa(h)peer
book	*boek* n. [*tum* m.	boo'k [dahtum
date	*dagteekening* f., *da-*	da(h)*g*'taykening,
desk, writing-	*schrijflessenaar* m.	*sch*reyf'lesse(r)nahr
enclosure	*insluiting* f.	in'sloyting
envelope	*enveloppe* f.	a(h)nfe(r)loppe(r)
herewith	*hierbij*	heer'bey
immediate	*onmiddellijk*	onmidde(r)lle(r)k
ink, —stand	*inkt*, *inktkoker* m.	inkt, inktkohker
letter	*brief* m.	breef
— -box	*brievenbus* f.	breefe(r)nbuss
— -card	*briefkaart* f.	breefkahrt
note	*nota* f., *briefje* n.	nohtah, breef'ye(r)
paper	*papier* n.	pa(h)peer'
—, note-	*postpapier* n.	post'pa(h)peer [pen
pen, steel (nib)	*stalen schrijfpen* f.	stahle(r)n *sch* eyf-
—, fountain	*vulpen* f.	fulpen (like *lull*)
— -holder	*penhouder* m.	penhowder
pencil	*potlood* n.	pot'loht
penknife	*pennemes* n.	penne(r)mess
a quire	*katerntje* n.	kahterntye(r)
scissors	*schaar* f.	*sch*ahr
seal	*zegel* n.	zay'*g*e(r)l
sealing-wax	*zegellak* n.	zay'*g*e(r)l-la(h)k
sheet (of paper)	*blad* n.	bla(h)t [ing
signature	*handteekening* f.	ha(h)nd'tayke(r)n-
writing	*schrijven*	*sch*reyfe(r)n
— materials	— *gereedschaap*	—*g*e(r)rayt'*sch*ahp

31. Post-office and Telegrams.

(Post- en Telegraafkantoor.)

(For Conversations see p. 103.)

Book post	*drukwerk* n.	druk'werk
counterfoil	*tegenblad* n.	tay'*g*e(r)nbla(h)t
description	*beschrijving* f.	be(r)*sch*reyfing
despatch-note	*depechebrief* m.	daypay*ch*e(r)-breef
destination	*bestemming* f.	be(r)stemming

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
excess postage	*strafport* n.	stra(h)fport
insured value	*verzekerde waarde*	fe(r)rzayke(r)rde(r) wahrde(r)
letter post	*brieven-post*	breefe(r)n-post
money order	*postwissel* m.	post'wisse(r)l [howt
nature of contents	*aard van den inhoud*	ahrt fa(h)n den in'-
newspaper wrapper	*omslag voor een nieuwsblad*	om'sla(h)*ch* fohr ayn neewssbla(h)t
number	*getal, aantal* n.	*ge*(r)ta(h)l,ahnta(h)l
parcel post	*postpaketten*	post' pa (h)kette(r)n
postage paid	*franco*	fra(h)nkoh
— stamp	*postzegel* m.	post' zay*ge*rl
postal (pillar-) box	*brievenbus* f.	breefe(r)nbuss
post-card	*briefkaart* f.	breefkahrt
poste-restante	*poste-restante*	post resta(h)nte(r)
postman	*brievenbesteller* m.	breefenbesteller
postmaster	*postmeester* m.	post'mayster
post-office	*postkantoor* n.	post'ka(h)ntohr
re-address, to	*op nieuw adresseeren*	op nee'w a(h)dres- say're(r)n
register (a letter), to	*registreeren*	re(r)*g*istrayre(r)n
reply paid	*antwoord betaald*	a(h)nt'wohrt be(r)- tahlt' [meûleer
telegraph form	*telegramformulier* f.	te(r)le(r)*g*ra(h)mfor-
— messenger	*telegraaf bode* m.	te(r)le(r)grahf boh-
— office	— *kantoor*	—ka(h)ntohr' [de(r)
value of contents	*waarde van den in-*	wahrde(r) fa(h)n den
weight	*gewicht* n. [*houd*	*ge*(r)wi*ch*t [in'howt
—, over, under	*overwicht, beneden het gewicht*	oh'fe(r)rwi*ch*t,be(r)- nayden het *ge*(r)- [wi*ch*t

32. Cardinal Numbers. (*Hoofdtelwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

Dutch.	Pronunciation.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
1 *een*	ayn	7 *zeven*	zayfe(r)n
2 *twee*	tway	8 *acht*	a(h)*ch*t
3 *drie*	dree	9 *negen*	nay*ge*(r)n
4 *vier*	feer	10 *tien*	teen
5 *vijf*	feyf	11 *elf*	elf
6 *zes*	zess	12 *twaalf*	twahlf

	Dutch.	*Pronunciation.		Dutch.	Pronunciation.
13	*dertien*	derr'teen	70	*zeventig*	zayfe(r)nte(r)*ch*
14	*veertien*	fayrteen	80	*tachtig*	ta(h)*ch*tte(r)*ch*
15	*vijftien*	feyfteen	90	*negentig*	nay*g*e(r)nte(r)*ch*
16	*zestien*	zesteen	100	*honderd*	honder(r)t
17	*zeventien*	zayfe(r)nteen	101	— (*en*) *een*	
18	*achttien*	a(h)*ch*teen	110	— (*en*) *tien*	
19	*negentien*	nay*g*e(r)nteen	120	— (*en*) *twintig*	
20	*twintig*	twinte(r)*ch*	130	— (*en*) *dertig*	
21	*een en twintig*	ayn e(r)n	200	*tweehonderd*	
22	*twee en* —	twinte(r)*ch*	300	*drie* —	
23	*drie en* —		400	*vier* —	
24	*vier en* —		500	*vijf* —	
25	*vijf en* —		600	*zes* —	
26	*zes en* —		700	*zeven* —	
27	*zeven en* —		800	*acht* —	
28	*acht en* —		900	*negen* —	
29	*negen en* —		1,000	*duizend*	doyze(r)nt
30	*dertig*	derr'te(r)*ch*	2,000	*twee* —	
40	*veertig*	fayrte(r)*ch*	3,000	*drie* —	
50	*vijftig*	feyfte(r)*ch*	10,000	*tien* —	
60	*zestig*	zeste(r)*ch*	1,000,000	*millioen*	mil'li-oon
1904	*duizend negen honderd en vier*, or *negentienhonderd en vier*			doyze(r)nt nay*g*e(r)n hondert en feer, *or* nay*g*e(r)nteenhondert en [feer	

33. Ordinal Numbers. (*Rangtelwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

The 1st	*de eerste*	de(r) ayrste(r)	
– 2nd	,, *tweede*	,, twayde(r)	
– 3rd	,, *derde*	,, derrde(r)	
– 4th	,, *vierde*	,, feerde(r)	
– 5th	,, *vijfde*	,, feyfde(r)	
– 6th	,, *zesde*	,, zesde(r)	
– 7th	,, *zevende*	,, zayfe(r)nde(r)	
– 8th	,, *achtste*	,, a(h)*ch*tste(r)	
– 9th	,, *negende*	,, nay*g*e(r)nde(r)	
– 10th	,, *tiende*	,, teende(r)	
– 11th	,, *elfde*	,, elfde(r)	
– 12th	,, *twaalfde*	,, twahlfde(r)	
– 13th	,, *dertiende*	,, derrteende(r)	
– 14th	,, *veertiende*	,, fayrteende(r)	

* Where pronunciation is omitted, it will be found given previously.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
the 15th	*de vijftiende*	de(r) feyf'teende(r)
– 16th	,, *zestiende*	,, zess'teende(r)
– 17th	,, *zeventiende*	,, zayfe(r)nteende(r)
– 18th	,, *achttiende*	,, a(h)*ch'*teende(r)
– 19th	,, *negentiende*	,, nay'*g*e(r)nteende(r)
– 20th	,, *twintigste*	,, twin'te(r)*g*ste(r)
– 21st	,, *eenentwingtigste*	,, ayn'e(r)ntwinte(r)*g*-
– 30th	,, *dertigste*	,, derr'te(r)*g*ste(r) [ste(r)
– 40th	,, *veertigste*	,, fayr'te(r)*g*ste(r)
– 50th	,, *vijftigste*	,, feyf'te(r)*g*ste(r)
– 60th	,, *zestigste*	,, zess'te(r)*g*ste(r)
– 70th	,, *zeventigste*	,, zayfe(r)nte(r)*g*ste(r)
– 80th	,, *tachtigste*	,, ta(h)*ch'*te(r)*g*ste(r)
– 90th	,, *negentigste*	,, nay'*g*e(r)nte(r)*g*ste(r)
– 100th	,, *honderdste*	,, hon'dertste(r)
– 1,000th	,, *duizendste*	,, doy'ze(r)ndste(r)

34. Collective and Fractional Numbers, &c.

(*Verzamelnamen en Breuken.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

Century	*eeuw* f.	ay'w [ay'w
—, half-a-	*een halve eeuw*	ayn ha(h)lfe(r)
couple (pair)	*paar* n. [f.	pahr [ne(r)*g*te(r)
crowd	*gedrang* n., *menigte*	*g*e(r)dra(h)ng, may'
decade	*tiental* n.	teenta(h)l
double	*dubbel*	dub'be(r)l
dozen	*dozijn* n.	dohzeyn'
a fifth	*een vijfde*	ayn feyfde(r)
four-fifths	*vier vijfden*	feer feyfde(r)n
a gross	*twaalf dozijn, gros* n.	twahlf dohzeyn',
half	*helft* f.	helft [gross
quarter(fourth part)	*vierendeel, kwart* n.	fee're(r)ndayl, kwa(h)rt
score	*een twintigtal*	ayn twin'te(r)*g*-
single, singly	*alleen*	a(h)llayn' [ta(h)l
tens	*tienen, tientallen*	teenen, teenta(h)l'-
tenths	*tienden*	teende(r)n [le(r)n
a third	*een derde*	ayn derrde(r)
three-fold	*drievoud*	dree'fowt
three-quarters	*drie vierden*	dree feerde(r)n

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
threes	*drieën*	dree-e(r)n [de(r)n
three-sevenths	*drie zevenden*	dree zay'fe(r)n-
triple, triply	*drievoudig*	dree'fowde(r)*ch*
twice	*tweewerf, tweemaal*	twaywerrf, tway-
two-fold	*tweevoud*	tway'fowt [mahl
two-thirds	*twee derden*	tway derrde(r)n

35. Adjectives.* (*Bijroegelijke Naamwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 74 to 76.)

Arrogant	*aanmatigend*	ahn'ma(h)te(r)-
bad	*slecht*	slec*h*t [*g*e(r)nt
bitter	*bitter*	bitter
blind	*blind*	blinnt
blunt	*stomp*	stomp
bold	*stout*	stowt
brave	*braaf, dapper*	brahf, da(h)pper
breadth	*breedte* f.	braydte(r)
brisk	*levendig*	layfe(r)nde(r)*ch*
broad	*breed*	brayt
certain	*zeker*	zayker
cheap	*goedkoop*	*g*ootkohp'
clean	*rein*	reyn
clear	*helder*	helder
clever	*bekwaam*	be(r)kwahm
cold	*koud*	kowt
content	*tevreden*	te(r)frayde(r)n
dark	*donker*	don'ke(r)r
deaf	*doof*	dohf
dear	*lief*	leef
deep	*diep*	deep
dirty	*vuil*	foyl
disagreeable	*onaangenaam*	onahn'*g*e(r)nahm
dishonest	*oneerlijk*	onayr'le(r)k
drunken	*dronken*	dronk'en
dry	*droog*	droh*ch*
dumb	*stom*	stom
dusty	*stoffig*	stof'fe(r)*ch*
early	*vroeg*	froo*ch* [le(r)k
easy	*gemakkelijk*	*g*e(r)ma(h)kke(r)-

* Some Nouns of quality are here given for convenient reference.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
equal	*gelijk*	*g*e(r)leyk
fair	*schoon, gunstig, blond*	s*ch*ohn,*g*un'ste(r)*ch*, blont
faithless	*trouweloos*	trow'e(r)lohss
false	*valsch*	fa(h)lss
fat	*vleezig, vet*	flay'ze(r)*ch*, fet
fierce	*wild*	wilt
fit	*bekwaam*	be(r)kwahm
flat	*plat*	pla(h)t
foolish	*dwaas*	dwahss
free	*vrij*	frey
fréquent	*gedurig*	*g*e(r)dêûre(r)*ch*
fresh	*frisch*	friss
full	*vol*	fol
gay	*vroolijk*	frohle(r)k
gentle	*zacht*	za(h)*cht*
good	*goed*	*g*oo't
great	*groot*	*g*roht
hairy	*harig*	hahre(r)*ch*
handsome	*mooi*	moh'i
happy	*gelukkig*	*g*e(r)luk'ke(r)*ch*
hard	*hard*	ha(h)rt
heavy	*zwaar*	zwahr
height	*hoogte* f.	hoh*g*te(r)
high	*hoog*	hoh*ch*
hollow	*hol*	hol
honest	*eerlijk*	ayrle(r)k
hungry	*hongerig*	hong-e(r)re(r)*ch*
ill	*kwaad, slecht, ziek*	kwaht, sle*ch*t, zeek
impolite	*onbeleefd*	onbe(r)layft'
innocent	*onschuldig*	ons*ch*ul'de(r)*ch*
just	*rechtvaardig*	re*ch*tfahr'de(r)*ch*
lame	*verminkt, kreupel*	ferminkt', kru(r)'-roym, brayt [pe(r)l
large	*ruim, breed*	
late	*laat*	laht
lean	*mager*	mah*g*e(r)r
length	*lengte* f.	lengte(r)
light	*licht*	li*cht*
long	*lang*	la(h)ng
muddy	*modderig*	modde(r)re(r)*ch*

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
narrow	*eng*	eng
new	*nieuw*	nee'w
oblong	*langwerpig*	la(h)ngwer'pe(r)*ch*
old	*oud*	owt (=Eng. *out*)
open	*open*	ohpen
polite	*beschaafd*	be(r)s*ch*ahft
poor	*arm*	a(h)rm
pretty	*aardig*	ahrde(r)*ch*
private	*geheim*	*g*e(r)heym
proud	*hoovaardig*	hohfahr'de(r)*ch*
public	*openbaar*	ohpenbahr
pure	*zuiver*	zoyfer
quiet	*gerust*	*g*e(r)rust
rich	*rijk*	reyk
ripe	*rijp*	reyp
rough	*ruw*	reûw
round	*rond*	ront
sacred	*heilig*	heyle(r)*ch* [fe(r)*ch*
sad	*ernstig, droevig*	ern'ste(r)*ch*, droo-
sharp	*scherp*	s*ch*erp
short	*kort*	kort
slow	*langzaam*	la(h)ng'zahm
small	*klein*	kleyn
smooth	*gelijk*	*g*e(r)leyk
soft	*zacht*	za(h)*ch*t
sound	*gezond*	*g*e(r)zont
sour	*zuur*	zêûr
square	*vierkant*	feer'ka(h)nt
strange	*vreemd*	fraymt
strong	*sterk*	sterrk
stupid	*dom, lomp*	dom, lomp
sweet	*zoet*	zoot
swift	*snel, vlug*	snel, fluc*h*
tender	*teeder*	tay'de(r)r
thick	*dik*	dik
thickness	*dikte* f.	dik'te(r)
thin	*dun*	dun
thirsty	*dorstig*	dorss'te(r)*ch*
timely	*tijdig*	teyde(r)*ch*
troublesome	*moeilijk*	moo'ile(r)k

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
true	*waar*	wahr
ugly	*leelijk*	lay'le(r)k
uncertain	*onzeker*	on'zayker
unequal	*ongelijk*	on'*g*e(r)le(r)k
unfit	*onjeschikt*	on'*g*e(r)s*ch*ikt
unsettled	*onbestendig*	onbe(r)sten'de(r)*ch*
useful	*nuttig*	nut'te(r)*ch*
vain	*vergeefsch*	fer*g*ayfss
warm	*warm*	wa(h)rm
weak	*slap, zwak*	sla(h)p, zwa(h)k
well	*wel, gezond*	wel, *g*e(r)zont
wet	*nat, vochtig*	na(h)t, fo*ch*'te(r)*ch*
whole	*geheel*	*g*e(r)hayl
wide	*wijd*	weyt
wild	*wild*	wilt
wise	*wijs*	weyss
young	*jong*	yong

36. Verbs.* *(Werkwoorden.)*

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 82 to 90.)

To accept	*aannemen*	ahn'naymen
to admire	*bewonderen*	be(r)wonn'deren
to affirm	*bevestigen*	be(r)fes'te(r)*g*en
to answer	*antwoorden*	a(h)nt'wohrden
to approve	*goedkeuren*	*g*oo'tku(r)ren
to arrive	*aankomen*	ahn'kohmen
to ascend	*opklimmen*	op'klimmen
to ask	*vragen*	frah'*g*en
to assure	*verzekeren*	fe(r)rzaykeren
to awake	*wekken*	wek'ken
to beat	*slaan, kloppen*	slahn, klop'pen
to begin	*beginnen*	be(r)*g*in'nen
to believe	*gelooven, vertrouwen*	*g*e(r)lohfen, fer-[trowen
to blame	*laken*	lahken
to boil	*koken*	kohken
to borrow	*borgen, leenen*	bor*g*en, laynen
to breakfast	*ontbijten*	ontbey'ten
to bring	*brengen*	breng'en
to build	*bouwen*	bow'en

* N.B.—The termination *en* of the verbs is pronounced *e(r)*.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to button	*knoopen*	knohpen
to buy	*koopen*	kohpen
to calculate	*berekenen*	be(r)rayke(r)nen
to carry	*dragen*	dra(h)'gen
to chat	*babbelen*	ba(h)b'be(r)len
to compare	*vergelijken*	fergye(r)leyken
to consent	*toestemmen*	too'stemmen
to continue	*voortduren*	fohrt'dēuren
to cook	*koken*	koh'ken
to cough	*hoesten*	hoos'ten
to cover	*dekken, bedekken*	dek'ken, be(r)dek-ken
to dance	*dansen*	da(h)n'sen
to deliver	*bevrijden*	be(r)frey'den
to deny	*ontkennen*	ontken'nen
to depart	*vertrekken*	fertrek'ken
to descend	*afdalen*	a(h)f'dahlen
to desire	*begeeren*	be(r)gayren
to despise	*verachten*	fera(h)*ch*ten
to dispute	*twisten*	twis'ten
to doubt	*twijfelen*	tweyfe(r)len
to draw	*trekken, zuigen*	trekken, zoygen
to dream	*droomen*	droh'men
to dress	*kleeden*	klayden
to drink	*drinken*	drinken
to eat, dine	*eten*	ay'ten
to esteem	*achten*	a(h)*ch*ten
to exchange	*ruilen, wisselen*	roylen, wis'se(r)len
to exclaim	*uitroepen, schreeuwen*	oyt'roopen, schraywen
to excuse	*verontschuldigen*	feront-schul'de(r)-gen
to explain	*verklaren*	ferklah'ren
to fall	*vallen*	fa(h)l'len
to feel	*voelen*	foolen
to find	*vinden*	fin'den
to finish	*eindigen*	eyn'de(r)gen
to follow	*volgen*	folgen
to forget	*vergeten*	fergayten
to gather	*vergaderen*	fergahderen
to get	*krijgen*	kreygen
to get up	*opstijgen*	op'steygen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to give	*geven*	*g*ayfen
to go	*gaan*	*g*ahn
to go in, — out	*ingaan, uitgaan*	in'*g*ahn, oyt'*g*ahn
to grow	*groeien*	groo'i-en
to hate	*haten*	hahten
to hear	*hooren*	hohren
to hide	*verbergen*	fe(r)rber'*g*en
to honour	*eeren*	ayren
to hope	*hopen*	hohpen
to ignore	*niet weten*	neet wayten
to imagine	*zich verbeelden*	zi*ch* ferbaylden
to imitate	*navolgen*	nah'folgen
to insult	*beleedigen*	be(r)lay'de(r)*g*en
to insure	*assureeren*	a(h)sseūray'ren
to introduce	*invoeren*	in'fooren
to jump	*springen*	spring'en
to know	*kennen, weten*	ken'nen, wayten
to laugh	*lachen*	lah'*ch*en
to learn	*leeren*	lay'ren
to lend	*leenen*	laynen
to lie down	*gaan liggen*	gahn lig'*g*en
to live	*leven*	lay'fen
—, dwell	*wonen*	wohnen
to look for	*uitkijken naar*	oyt'keyken nahr
to lose	*verliezen*	ferlee'zen
to love	*beminnen*	be(r)min'nen
to marry	*huwen*	heūwen
to meet	*ontmoeten*	ontmoot'en
to mention	*vermelden*	fermelden
to be mistaken	*zich vergissen*	zi*ch* fergis'sen
to object	*tegenwerpen*	tay'*g*en-werpen
to offend	*beleedigen*	be(r)layde(r)*g*en
to offer	*aanbieden*	ahn'beeden
to open	*openen*	ohpe(r)nen [faylen
to order	*ordineeren, bevelen*	ordinayren, be(r)·
to pack up	*inpakken*	inpa(h)kken
to paint	*schilderen*	s*ch*ilderen
to pardon	*vergeven*	fer*g*ayfen
to pay	*betalen*	be(r)tahlen
to plant	*planten*	pla(h)nten

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to play	*spelen*	spaylen
to pluck	*plukken*	pluk'ken
to praise	*prijzen* [*bieden*	preyzen [beeden
to present	*voorstellen, aan-*	fohr'stellen, ahn'-
to prove	*bewijzen*	be(r)weyzen
to punish	*straffen*	stra(h)f'fen
to quarrel	*twisten*	twissten
to be quiet	*zich stilhouden*	zich stil'howden
to read	*lezen*	lay'zen
to reap	*oogsten*	ohgsten
to receive	*ontvangen*	ontfa(h)n'gen
to reflect	*terugwerpen*	terug'werpen
to refuse	*weigeren*	wey'ge(r)ren
to regret	*beklagen*	be(r)klahgen
to rejoice	*verblijden*	ferbleyden
to remember	*herinneren*	herin'neren
to repay	*terugbetalen*	terug'be(r)tahlen
to repeat	*herhalen*	herhahlen
to repent	*berouwen*	be(r)row'en
to reply	*antwoorden*	a(h)nt'wohrden
to rest	*rusten*	rusten
to return	*terugkeeren*	terug'kayren
to ring the bell	*de klok luiden*	de(r) klok loy'den
to roast	*braden*	brah'den
to run	*loopen, rennen*	lohpen, ren'nen
to say	*zeggen*	zeggen
to seal	*verzegelen*	ferzayge(r)len
to search	*onderzoeken*	onderzoo'ken
to see	*zien*	zeen
to sell	*verkoopen*	ferkohpen
to serve	*dienen*	deenen
to sew	*naaien*	nah'i-en
to show	*toonen*	tohnen
to sigh	*zuchten*	zuchten
to sign	*onderteekenen*	ondertayke(r)nen
to sit down	*zich nederzetten*	zich nay'derzetten
to sleep	*slapen*	slah'pen
to sneeze	*niezen*	neezen
to sow	*zaaien*	zah'i-en
to speak	*spreken*	sprayken

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to spin	*spinnen*	spinnen
to spoil	*rooven, bederven*	rohfen, be(r)derfen
to steal	*stelen*	stay'len
to study	*studeeren*	steüday'ren
to take	*nemen*	naymen
to taste	*proeven, smaken*	proo'fen, smah'ken
to tell	*zeggen, vertellen*	zeg'*g*en, fertellen
to thank	*danken*	da(h)n'ken
to think	*denken*	den'ken
to be thirsty	*dorst hebben*	dorst heb'ben
to throw	*werpen*	wer'pen
to touch	*raken*	rahken
to translate	*overzetten, vertalen*	oh'ferzetten, fe(r)r-reyzen [tah'len
to travel	*reizen*	
to unbutton	*losknoopen*	loss'k-nohpen
to uncover	*ontdekken, ontblooten*	ontdek'ken, ontblohten
to unpack	(*ont-*), *uitpakken*	(ont-), oyt'pa(h)k-wa(h)s'sen [ken
to wash	*wasschen*	
to weep	*weenen, schreien*	waynen, *sch*rey-en
to weigh	*wegen*	way'*g*en
to will	*willen*	wil'len
to wish	*wenschen*	wens'sen [den
to work	*werken, arbeiden*	wer'ken, a(h)r'bey-
to worship	*vereeren, aanbidden*	ferayren, ahnbid'-
to wrap	*wikkelen*	wik'ke(r)len [den
to write	*schrijven*	*sch*reyfen

37. Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions.

(Bijwoorden, Voegwoorden, Voorzetsels.)

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 91 and 92.)

About	*om, omtrent*	om, omtrent'
above	*boven*	boh'fen
above all	*boven alles*	boh'fen a(h)l'less
accordingly	*overeenkomstig, volgens*	ohferaynkom'-ste(r)*ch*, fol*g*ens
after	*achter, na*	a(h)*ch*'ter, nah
afterwards	*naderhand, daarna*	nahderha(h)nt',
again	*weder*	way'der [dahrnah
against	*tegen*	tay'*g*en

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
all (*adj.*)	*gansch, geheel*	*g*a(h)nss, *g*e(r)hayl
almost	*schier, bijna*	sc*h*eer, beynah
already	*reeds*	rayts
also	*ook*	ohk
although	*ofschoon, hoewel*	offsc*h*ohn', hoowell'
altogether	*geheel, tezamen*	*g*e(r)hayl', te(r)-a(h)l'teyt [zah'men
always	*altijd*	on'der
among	*onder*	en
and	*en*	wahr ohk, er*g*enss'
anywhere	*waar ook, ergens*	a(h)lss, zoh-a(h)lss'
as	*als, zooals*	zoh'fayl, ay'fe(r)n-fayl
as many, as much	*zooveel, evenveel*	zohdrah' a(h)lss
as soon as	*zoodra als*	te(r) [ne(r)
at	*te*	in den be(r)*g*in'-ten lahtste(r)
at first	*in den beginne*	ten minste(r)
at last	*ten laatste*	te(r)*g*e(r)leyk'
at least	*ten minste*	slec*h*t
at once	*tegelijk*	omda(h)t'
badly	*slecht*	fohr
because	*omdat*	a(h)*ch*'ter
before	*voor*	be(r)nayden
behind	*achter*	be(r)nay'fe(r)nss, bohfe(r)ndeen'
below (*adv. & prep.*)	*beneden*	bayter
besides	*benevens, bovendien*	tus'sen [fe(r)n
better	*beter*	ferder da(h)n, boh-mahr, do*ch*
between	*tusschen*	dohr
beyond	*verder dan, boven*	deenssfol'*g*e(r)nss
but	*maar, doch*	be(r)nayden
by	*door*	*g*e(r)dēu're(r)nde(r)
consequently	*diensvolgens*	froo*ch*
down	*beneden*	off ... off
during	*gedurende*	el'derss
early	*vroeg*	*g*e(r)noo*ch*'
either ... or	*of ... of*	zelfss a(h)l
elsewhere	*elders*	eeder
enough	*genoeg*	
even if	*zelfs al*	
every (*adj.*)	*ieder*	

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
everywhere	*overal*	oh'fera(h)l
except (*conj.*)	*behalve*	be(r)ha(h)l'fe(r)
far	*veraf*	fera(h)f'
firstly	*ten eerste*	ten ayrste(r)
for (*prep.*)	*voor*	fohr
for (*conj.*)	*want*	wa(h)nt
from	*van*	fa(h)n
hardly	*nauwelijks*	now'e(r)le(r)ks
here	*hier*	heer
how (*adv.*)	*hoe*	hoo
however	*echter*	*ech*ter
how much?	*hoeveel?*	hoofayl'?
if	*indien*	indeen'
if not	*zoo niet*	zoh neet
immediately	*onmiddellijk*	onmid'de(r)lle(r)k
in, within	*in, binnen*	in, bin'nen
indeed	*inderdaad*	inderdaht'
in future	*in de toekomst*	in de(r) too'komst
inside	*binnen, inwendig*	binnen, in'wende(r)*ch*
instead of	*in plaats van*	in plahtss fa(h)n
late	*laat*	laht
less	*minder*	minnder
like	*gelijk, evenals*	*g*e(r)leyk', ay'fe(r)kleyn
little (*adj.*)	*klein*	[na(h)lss
little (but littl·)	*langzamerhand*	la(h)ngzahmer-
more	*meer*	mayr [ha(h)nt'
much	*veel, zeer*	fayl, zayr
near, nearly	*nabij, bijna*	nahbey', beynah
neither ... nor	*noch ... noch*	no*ch* ... no*ch*
never	*nooit*	noh'it
next to	*naast, bijna*	nahst, beynah
not	*niet*	neet
not at all	*in 't geheel niet*	in 't *g*e(r)hayl neet
nothing	*niets*	neets
not yet	*nog niet*	no*ch* neet
now	*thans, nu*	ta(h)nss, nêu
nowhere	*nergens*	ner'*g*e(r)nss
of	*van*	fa(h)n
of course	*natuurlijk*	na(h)têur'le(r)k

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
often	*dikwijls*	dik'weylss
on	*op, aan*	op, ahn
on the contrary	*integendeel*	intay'*g*endayl
on the left	*links*	links. [de(r)
on the opposite side	*aan de overzijde*	ahn de(r) oh'ferzey-
on the right	*rechts*	rec*h*tss
on this side	*aan deze zijde*	ahn dayze(r) zey-
once	*eens*	aynss [de(r)
only (*adj.*)	*eenigste*	ay'ne(r)*g*ste(r)
— (*adv.*)	*alleen, slechts*	a(h)llayn', slec*h*ts
opposite	*tegengesteld*	tay'*g*e(r)n*g*esstelt
or	*of*	off
otherwise (*adv.*)	*anders*	a(h)n'derss
outside	*buitenzijde* f.	boy'te(r)nzeyde(r)
over	*boven*	boh'fen
perhaps	*misschien*	miss*ch*een' [le(r)k
presently, soon	*straks, dadelijk*	stra(h)ks, dahde(r)-
previously	*voorafgaand*	fohra(h)f'*g*ahnt
quickly	*schielijk*	s*ch*eele(r)k
rather	*liever, eerder*	leefer, ayrder
same (the) (*adj.*)	*zelfde*	zelfde(r)
scarcely	*nauwelijks*	now'e(r)le(r)kss
secondly	*ten tweede*	ten twayde(r)
seldom	*zelden*	zelden
since (*prep.*)	*sedert, sints*	say'derrt, sintss
— (*conj.*)	*sedert*	say'derrt
so	*zoo, dus*	zoh, duss
some (*adj.*)	*eenige*	ayne(r)*g*e(r)
sometimes	*somtijds*	somteyts'
soon	*weldra, vroeg, spoedig*	weldrah, froo*ch*, spoode(r)*ch*
suddenly	*plotseling*	plotsse(r)ling.
then (*adv. & conj.*)	*dan*	da(h)n
thence	*van daar*	fa(h)n dahr
thenceforth	*van dien tijd af*	fa(h)n deen teyt
there	*daar*	dahr [a(h)f
therefore	*daarom*	dahr'om
thirdly	*ten derde*	ten derrde(r)
through	*door*	dohr
thus	*aldus*	a(h)lduss'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to	*aan, naar*	ahn, nahr
too much	*te veel*	te(r) fayl
together	*tegelijk*	te(r)*ge*(r)leyk
towards	*jegens*	yay'*ge*(r)nss
under	*onder*	on'der
undoubtedly	*ongetwijfeld*	on'*ge*tweyfelt
unless	*tenzij*	ten-zey'
until	*tot, voor*	tot, fohr
up	*op*	op
upon	*op, aan*	op, ahn
very	*zeer*	zayr
well	*goed, zeer*	*g*oot, zayr
when	*wanneer, toen*	wa(h)unayr', toon
where?	*waar?*	wahr?
while	*terwijl*	te(r)weyl
whilst	*zoolang*	zohla(h)ng'
why?	*waarom?*	wahr'om?
willingly	*gaarne*	*g*ahr'ne(r)
with	*met*	met
with, near	*na, met*	nah, met
within (*adv.*)	*binnen*	bin'nen
without (*prep.*)	*zonder*	zon'der
yet	*nog, toch*	no*ch*, to*ch*

FOR THE STUDY OF GERMAN. (*Uniform with the present Vol.*)

German Self-Taught.*

BY CAPTAIN C. A. THIMM.

For **Students**, a practical introduction to the German Language. For **Tourists, Commercial Men, Cyclists**, and others, a useful German Phrase-book.

Crown 8vo., 120 pages. In Wrapper, **1/-**; *Cloth,* **1/6**.

German Commercial Correspondence.*

BY MATHIAS MEISSNER.

Affords practical and reliable **Self-Tuition** in German Correspondence on matters of business. It contains Forms of Letters for the purposes of Trade and Commerce, Lists of Business Terms, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, &c.

EDITED AND REVISED BY CAPTAIN C. A. THIMM.

Demy 8vo. In Wrapper, **1/-**; *Cloth,* **1/6**.

*For complete list of **Marlborough's "Self-Taught" Series** of Languages, and of their Series of **Foreign Commercial Correspondence** Manuals, see end of this volume.

LONDON: E. MARLBOROUGH & CO., 51, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

The Dutch language has ten parts of speech:—

The Articles. *(Lidwoorden.)*

There are two Articles, the DEFINITE and the INDEFINITE.

There are three Genders—masculine (M.), feminine (F.), and neuter (N.), and four Cases—Nominative (N.), Genitive (G.), Dative (D.), and Accusative (A.)

GENERAL RULE.—Each gender has its own form of declension in the singular; in the plural there is *no distinction* between the genders.

DECLENSION.

The Definite Article.

Singular:	M.	F.	N.	Plural for all genders.
N. the	*de*	*de*	*het*	*de*
G. of the	*des*	*der*	*des*	*der*
D. to the	*den*	*de*	*het*	*den*
A. the	*den*	*de*	*het*	*de*.

The Indefinite Article.

Singular:	M.	F.	N.
N. a, an	*een*	*een(e)*	*een*
G. of a, of an	*eens*	*eener*	*eens*
D. to a, to an	*een(en*)*	*een(e*)*	*een*
A. a, an	*een(en*)*	*een(e*)*	*een*.

* These endings are never used in the spoken language, and seldom in the written.

NOTE.—The definite article is often used in Dutch, where there is no article in English, as: *Van de hand in de tand*, from hand to mouth.

There are phrases, however, in which the definite article used in English is not used in Dutch, as: *Piano spelen*, to play the piano.

The Noun. *(Het zelfstandig naamwoord.)*

GENDER.

Masculine Nouns are:—

(*a*) Names of **males**, when there is a separate name for the male; when not, names of **great** animals are masculine, as *olifant* (m.), elephant, and those of **small** animals are feminine, as *muis* (f.), mouse.

(*b*) names of **seasons** [EXCEPT *Lente* (f.), Spring], **months**, and **days** [EXCEPT the compounds with month and year: *Mei-maand* (f.), month of May; *voorjaar* (n.), spring.

(*c*) names of **trees** [EXCEPT *Linde* (f.), lime tree, and *tamarinde* (f.), tamarind], **stones**, **coins** [EXCEPT *munt* (f.), coin; *guinje* (f.), guinea; *pistool* (f.), pistole; *pond* (n.), pound], and **mountains**.

(*d*) nouns of one syllable indicating **motion or action**, as *houw*, stab; *greep*, grasp, &c. Such words are feminine when they indicate objects having any relation to the action; for instance, *trap* (m.), kick; *trap* (f.), staircase.

(*e*) nouns **ending in** *-aar*, *-aard*, *-enaar*, *-erd*, *-enier*, *-el*, *-em*, *-sem*, *-lm*, *-rm*, *-er*, and most words ending in *-en*, as

lessenaar, desk	*kruidenier*, grocer	*halm*, stalk
luiaard, sluggard	*beitel*, chisel	*storm*, storm
geweldenaar, tyrant	*adem*, breath	*looper*, stair-carpet
mosterd, mustard	*bloesem*, blossom	*regen*, rain.

EXCEPTIONS: *Griffel* (f.), slate pencil; *schoffel* (f.), hoe; *scherm* (n.), screen; *palm* (f.), palm of the hand; *uniform* (f.), uniform; *helm* (f.), broom.

(*f*) all words **ending in** *-ing* and *-ling* (when not derived from verbs), as *ketting*, chain; *krakeling*, cracknel.

(*g*) nouns **ending in** *-dom*, when denoting a state, as *wasdom*, growth.

For EXCEPTIONS see under **Neuter** (*g*).

Feminine are:—

(*a*) Names of **females** (when there is a separate name for the female), **flowers, vegetables, fruits, grains, foreign products, materials** (when not neuter), **ships** (EXCEPT those ending in *-er*), **letters** of the alphabet, **ciphers, figures, musical notes, intervals**, and **foreign instruments** [EXCEPT *doedelzak* (m.), *hoorn* (m.), *triangel* (m.)]

NOTE.—1. Names of flowers formed from names of other things take the gender of the latter, as *goudenregen* (m.), *aronskelk* (m.)
2. Names of fruits ending in *oen*, *ling*, *el*, and *er* are masculine; e.g., *citroen* (m.), *pippeling* (m.), *eikel* (m.), *aker* (m.)
3. Foreign names of fruits ending in *el* and *er* are feminine; e.g., *komkommer* (f.), *amandel* (f.)

(*b*) nouns **ending in** *-e*, *-de*, *-te*, denoting *inanimate* objects, as *koude*, cold; *hoogte*, height.

EXCEPTIONS: *Vrede* (m.), peace; *einde* (n.), end; and the *collective* nouns ending in *-te*, which are Neuter.

(*c*) nouns formed with the **suffixes** *-heid*, *-nis*, *-teit*, as *goedheid*, goodness; *beeltenis*, image; *majesteit*, majesty.

EXCEPT *Vonnis* (n.), sentence; *getuigenis* (n.), testimony; *concilie* (n.), council; *evangelie* (n.), gospel.

(*d*) all nouns **ending in** *-ie*, *-iek*, *-age*, *-ij*, *-ei*, and *-uw*, as

melodie, melody	*slijtage*, wear and tear	*lei*, slate
fabriek, manufactory	*schilderij*, painting	*schaduw*, shade.

(*e*) **Verbal nouns** in *-ing*, *-st*, and *-t*, as *belooning*, reward; *kunst*, art; *vaart*, canal.

EXCEPT *Dienst* (m.), service; *last* (m.), load; *schrift* (n.), writing [*Schrift* (f.) is (Holy) Scripture]; *wicht* (n.), weight.

(*f*) **Words** in *-schap*, when denoting a state or a collection, that are *not* neuter [see (*h*) under **Neuter**], as *blijdschap*, joy; *verwantschap*, relation.

Neuter are:—

(*a*) The names of **young animals,** and those that indicate a whole class, as *kalf*, calf; *zwijn*, swine [EXCEPT *Hond* (m.), dog].

(*b*) **Collective nouns,** as *leger*, army; *volk*, people.

EXCEPTIONS: *Stad* (f.), town; *trits* (f.), threes.

(*c*) The names of **materials** from which objects are manufactured, as *barnsteen*, amber; *goud*, gold.

EXCEPTIONS: Materials which are *feminine*, and the following *masculine* nouns:—

azijn, vinegar	*inkt*, ink	*room*, cream
honig, honey	*mosterd*, mustard	*wijn*, wine.

(*d*) The infinitive mood of verbs, and **all parts of speech used as nouns,** as *het schoone*, the beautiful [EXCEPT adjectives used as names of persons].

(*e*) The names of **countries, towns,** and **villages.**

EXCEPTIONS: Geographical names which are preceded by the article *de* are **Feminine,** as *de dorre Sahara*, the barren Sahara [EXCEPT *Den Haag*, the Hague; e.g., *het bloeiende Den Haag*, the prosperous Hague].

(*f*) The names of **diminutives,** as *het kindje*, the little child.

(*g*) Words ending in *-dom*, when denoting a collection or a country, as *vorstendom*, principality.

EXCEPTIONS: See under **Masculine** (*g*).

(*h*) Words ending in *-schap*, when expressing a dignity, occupation, or territory, as *koningschap*, royalty.

EXCEPTIONS: See under **Feminine** (*f*).

(*i*) All words ending in *-sel*, as *blauwsel*, blue [EXCEPT *Stijfsel*, starch].

(*j*) Nouns formed from the **stem of a verb** with the inseparable prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, *onder-*, *ont-*, *ver-*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Ontvang* (m.), reception; *verkoop* (m.), sale; *verbouw* (m.), growth.

NOTE.—1. Compound nouns have the gender of the principal word, as *hofkerk* (f.), Court chapel [EXCEPT *kerkhof* (n.), graveyard, derived from *hof* (m.), garden; *tijdslip* (n.), epoch].

2. There are some nouns which have different genders, with different meanings, as

helm (m.), helmet, *helm* (f.), plant;
blik (m.), look, *blik* (n.), dustpan; and many others.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

There are two declensions, termed the **Strong** and the **Weak**. Most nouns belong to the Strong, the Genitive ending in *s*. Those belonging to the Weak end in *en* in the Genitive.

GENERAL RULES.—1. Feminine nouns always remain unchanged throughout the singular, and their declension is indicated only by the article or pronoun.

EXCEPTIONS: Family and proper names in the Genitive preceding another noun take *s* or *'s*, as *moeders verjaardag*, mother's birthday; *Maria's boeken*, Mary's books.

Should a pronoun or an adjective precede such expressions, the *nominative* is used, as *mijn moeders verjaardag*, my mother's birthday.

2. Masculine and Neuter nouns form their Genitive Singular in [*e*]*s* (Strong declension), or in [*e*]*n* (Weak declension).

The following Masculine nouns belong to the Weak declension:

mensch, man *vorst*, prince *paus*, pope *heer*, lord
graaf, count *hertog*, earl *prins*, prince *profeet*, prophet;

also the Neuter noun *hart*, heart, and all **Adjectives used as** masculine and neuter **Nouns** and ending in **e**, as *het goede*, the good.

NOTE.—The Genitive and Dative are very seldom used in speaking Dutch; in their place the *Accusative* is used, with the prepositions *van*, of, and *aan*, to, as *van den vader*, of the father, instead of *des vaders*.

3. The **Accusative** *always* has the same form as the Nominative, and the Dative generally has also.

Formation of Plural.

The plural of nouns is formed by adding *n*, *en*, or *s* in the four cases, and is the same in all genders.

1. Nouns ending in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *aar*, *ier*, *aard*, *erd*, *age*, and in a LONG vowel take **s**, as also all diminutives. Words borrowed from foreign languages take *s*, as *bureaus*. The Dutch words *ra*, *vla*, and *eega*, ending in a long vowel, are in the plural *raas*, wheels; *vlaas*, custards; *eegaas*, spouses.

2. Nouns ending in *e* take **n**. Words ending in *ie* take **s** or **n** when the accent is not on *ie*, as *provincies* or *provinciën*. They take **en** when *ie* has the accent; e.g., *melodieën*. Words ending in *ee* take **en**, as *zee—zeeën*.

3. All nouns ending in a hissing sound or in a diphthong take **en**, as *huis* (house), *huizen*, *bakkerij* (bakery), *bakkerijen*; ALSO those ending in *and*, *dom*, *eel*, *in*, *ing*, *ik*, *rik*, *schap*, *uw*.

Words ending in *or* take **s** or **en**, as *professors* or *professoren*. Words ending in *ier* and *eur* take **s** when they denote persons, and **en** when they denote things, as *portiers*, door-keepers; *portieren*, coach-doors.

Some words take either, as *zoons* or *zonen*, sons; *smids* or *smeden*, smiths; *gemaals* or *gemalen*, husbands.

4. When the final consonant of a noun is preceded by a short vowel, the consonant is doubled in the plural, as *rat* (f.), rat—pl.

ratten; EXCEPT when the short vowel of the singular changes into a long vowel in the plural, as *weg* (m.), road—pl. *wegen*.

5. The final *s* in many nouns is changed into *z*, and the final *f* into *v*. This is always the case when these consonants are preceded by a long vowel, as *haas* (m.), hare—pl. *hazen*; *wolf* (m.), wolf—pl. *wolven*.

6. Nouns ending in *man* and denoting a profession, change this into *lieden* in the plural, as *werkman* (m.), workman—pl. *werklieden*; *Oranjeman, Noorman, blindeman*, as not denoting a profession, are in the plural *Oranjemannen, Noormannen, blindemannen*; and those ending in *heid* change into *heden*, as *schoonheid* (f.), beauty—pl. *schoonheden*.

7. Some nouns change their root vowel in the plural, as *schip* (n.), ship—pl. *schepen*; *stad*, town—pl. *steden*.

8. There are many nouns having no plural, as in English, whilst others are used only in the plural; thus,

(*a*) Names of materials and most abstract nouns have no plural in Dutch.

(*b*) Nouns denoting **measure, weight,** and **number** are used in the Singular, although accompanied by plural numerals, as *tien* **voet** *lang*, NOT *tien voeten lang*; but *wichtjes, maatjes, rijksdaalers, stuivers, kwartjes, cents.*

Hij heeft een inkomen van duizend gulden (collectively).
He has an income of a thousand guilders.
Ik heb hier drie guldens (singly).
I have three guilders here.

NOTE.—1. Some Neuter nouns take *er* before the plural-ending, and a few take *er-en* as well as *er-s*, as *ei* (sing.), *eieren* (pl.); *hoen* (sing.), *hoenderen* or *hoenders* (pl.) The plural in *eren* is more sublime than that in *ers*. EX., *Hier zijn drie appels* (Here are three apples). *Mijn woorden waren als gouden appelen in zilveren schalen* (PROV. XXV. 11).

2. The plural of *vloo* (f.), flea, is *vlooien*, and of *koe* (f.), cow, *koeien*.

Examples of Declension.

De vader, the father; *de moeder*, the mother; *het kind*, the child.

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	*de vader*	*de moeder*	*het kind*
G.	*des vaders*	*der moeder*	*des kinds*
D.	*den vader*	*de moeder*	*het kind*
A.	*den vader*	*de moeder*	*het kind.*

Plural.

N.	*de vaders*	*de moeders*	*de kinderen*
G.	*der vaders*	*der moeders*	*der kinderen*
D.	*den vaders*	*den moeders*	*den kinderen*
A.	*de vaders*	*de moeders*	*de kinderen.*

STRONG DECLENSION.

Een mond, a mouth; *een vrouw*, a wife; *een veld*, a field.

Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. *een mond*	*eene vrouw*	*een veld*
G. *eens monds*	*eene vrouw*	*eens velds*
D. *een (en) mond*	*eener (eene) vrouw*	*een veld*
A. *een (en) mond*	*eene vrouw*	*een veld.*

Plural.

N. *monden*	*vrouwen*	*velden*
G. *monden*	*vrouwen*	*velden*
D. *monden*	*vrouwen*	*velden*
A. *monden*	*vrouwen*	*velden.*

WEAK DECLENSION.

Singular.

Mas.	Neut.
N. *de bode*, the messenger	*het hart*, the heart
G. *des boden*	*des harten*
D. *den bode*	*het hart*
A. *den bode*	*het hart.*

Plural.

N. *de boden*, the messengers	*de harten*, the hearts
G. *der boden*	*der harten*
D. *den boden*	*den harten*
A. *de boden*	*de harten.*

The Adjective. *(Het bijvoeglijk Naamwoord.)*

For list of Adjectives, see pp. 57 to 60; Numerals, 54 to 57.

The Adjective may be used as an **attribute**, as *de goede man*, the good man, or as a **predicate**, as *de man is goed*, the man is good.

When used as a predicate and placed after a noun it is not declined, but retains the same form in all genders and numbers.

As an attribute an adjective is declined as follows:—

De goede man, the good man; *de goede vrouw*, the good woman; *het goede kind*, the good child.

Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. *de goede man*	*de goede vrouw*	*het goede kind*
G. *des goeden mans*	*der goede vrouw*	*des goeden kinds*
D. *den goeden man*	*de goede vrouw*	*het goede kind*
A. *den goeden man*	*de goede vrouw*	*het goede kind.*

Plural.

N. *de goede mannen*	*de goede vrouwen*	*de goede kinderen*
G. *der goede mannen*	*der goede vrouwen*	*der goede kinderen*
D. *den goeden mannen*	*den goeden vrouwen*	*den goeden kinderen*
A. *de goede mannen*	*de goede vrouwen*	*de goede kinderen.*

NOTE.—1. Instead of the masculine and feminine genitive, *van* is generally used, as *van den blinde* (m.), of a blind man; *van de blinde* (f.), of a blind woman. In the neuter genitive *van* is always used, as *van het goede*.

2. If an article or a pronoun (not a personal pronoun) precedes, the adjective always has (*e*)*n* when the article or pronoun ends in *s* or *n*.

3. Adjectives not preceded by any word, or preceded by a word with indefinite signification, are not declined in the nominative and accusative neuter, as *ieder nieuw huis*, each new house.

4. The Superlatives and the Ordinal Numbers take *e*. Adjectives preceding Masculine nouns drop the ending *e* in the nominative, dative, and accusative, if they are used with *een* and if the quality refers to the profession, as *een groote man*, a tall man; *een groot man*, a great man.

The following Adjectives are not declined:—

(*a*) Those ending in *er*, and derived from geographical names.

(*b*) All adjectives of material ending in *en*; but those ending in *sch*, like *lakensch*, *duffelsch*, and *neteldoeksch*, are declined.

(*c*) Those ending in *en*.

(*d*) The adjectives *rechter* and *linker*.

(*e*) All adjectives used as predicates or placed after the noun; e.g., *God is goed*, *God Almachtig*. Also in phrases like *Zoo groot eene opoffering*, so great a sacrifice.

(*f*) The comparatives, especially those of two, or more than two, syllables, as *dapperder mannen*, braver men; *uitvoeriger berichten*, more detailed pieces of information.

Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison—the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

1. The **Positive** has no inflectional termination.

2. The **Comparative** is formed by adding *er* to the Positive; *r* only is added when the adjective ends in *e*.

NOTE.—1. For the sake of euphony Positives ending in *r* take *d* before *er*, as *zwaar*, heavy; *zwaarder*, heavier.

2. The **Comparison of Equality** is expressed by *zoo...als*, or *even* (*even-zoo*)...*als*, (just) as...as; e.g.,

Ik ben zoo *groot* als *hij*,	I am *as* tall *as* he.
Hij is even (zoo) *vergenoegd* als *wij*,	He is *(just) as* contented *as* we.

3. The **Comparison of Superiority** is expressed by *meer...dan*, more ...than, or *eerder...dan*, rather than, or by the comparative only, followed by *dan*; e.g.,

Hij is meer *handig* dan *geleerd*,	He is *more* clever *than* learned.
Deze leerling is eerder *vlug* dan *vlijtig*,	This pupil is quick *rather than* industrious.
Jan is grooter dan *Piet*,	John is *taller than* Peter.

3. The **Superlative** is formed by adding *st* to the Positive, as *groot*, great; *grootst*, greatest.

NOTE.—1. If the Positive ends in *e* this letter is dropped, as *blijde*, gay *blijdst*, gayest.

2. If the Positive ends in *s* or *sch* t only is added, as *wijs*, wise—*wijst*, wisest; *frisch*, fresh—*frischt*, freshest.

3. The **Superlative of Eminence** is usually expressed by an adverb preceding the Positive, as *uiterst klein*, extremely small; *hoogst gelukkig*, most happy.

4. The Superlative is preceded by *het* when the highest quality is predicated to an object under certain circumstances, as

De Schelde is het *breedst in Zeeland,*	The river Scheldt is broadest in Zeeland.

Adjectives which do not admit of comparison are those of material; those denoting the acme of a quality and mathematical qualities; those ending in *loos* (such as *vaderloos*, fatherless); adjectives like *bloedrood*, blood-red, *sneeuwwit*, snow-white, &c.; those which have an absolute signification, as *rond*, *vierkant*; also geographical adjectives.

Irregular Comparison. — The following form their degrees of comparison irregularly:—

goed, good	*beter*, better	*best*, best
weinig, little	*minder*, less	*minst*, least
veel, much	*meer*, more	*meest*, most
kwaad, bad	*erger*, worse	*ergst*, worst.

Some adjectives are used only attributively, as (1) those of material, time, and place, like *dagelijksch*, *bovenste*; (2) those denoting the place where someone lives, as *Amsterdamsch*; (3) those which indicate the manner in which something takes place, as *eene moudelinge boodschap*. Other adjectives are used only predicately. Such are: *Bedacht*, *beducht*, *behept*, *bestand*, *bijster*, *kwijt*, *wars*, *handgemeen*, *leed*.

The Pronoun. (*Het Voornaamwoord.*)

There are seven divisions of Pronouns:—

1. Personal.
2. Possessive.
3. Demonstrative.
4. Interrogative.
5. Relative.
6. Indefinite.
7. Determinative.

1. Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

	1st per.	2nd per. Sing. & Plural.	3rd person. M.	F.	N.
N.	*Ik*, I	*gij (ge)* *jij (je)*	*hij*	*zij (ze)*	*het*
G.	*mijns (mijner)* of me	*uws*, *uwer*	*zijns*, *zijner*	*haars*, *harer*	*zijns*, *zijner*
D.	*mij*, to me	*u, jou (je)*	*hem (em, 'm)*	*haar (harer)*	*het*
A.	*mij*, me	*u, jou (je)*	*hem (em, 'm)*	*haar (ze, er)*	*het.*

Plural.

	1st per.	3rd person. M.	F.	N.
N.	*wij (we)*	*zij (ze)*	*zij (ze)*	*zij (ze)*
G.	*ons, onzer*	*huns, hunner*	*haar, harer*	*huns, hunner*
D.	*ons*	*hun, ze*	*haar (er)*	*hun, ze*
A.	*ons*	*hen, ze*	*haar (ze, er)*	*hen, ze.*

"Het" and its use.—The names of inanimate objects in Dutch being often masculine or feminine, the pronoun referring to them must take their gender; therefore the word *it* cannot always be rendered by *het*, as

Hebt gij mijn hoed (m.) *gezien?* Have you seen my hat?
Neen, ik heb hem *niet gezien.* No, I have not seen it.
Hebt gij mijn boek (n.)? Have you my book?
Ja, ik heb het. Yes, I have it.

The **dative** and **accusative** of *het*, when governed by prepositions, are always rendered by *er*, to which the preposition is appended. *Het* is often abbreviated to *'t*, as *neem 't*, take it.

NOTE.—1. In colloquial language *ge*, *we*, *me*, and *ze* are used instead of *gij*, *wij*, *mij*, and *zij*. In conversation *U* is used for the singular as well as for the plural, as

Wil U mij den weg wijzen? Will you please show me the way?

2. In writing, *gij* is used in addressing friends; in other cases *U* (*uwe edelheid*), with the verb in the 2nd person plural or 3rd person singular, as *U hebt* or *U heeft*.

3. The genitives *mijns*, *ons*, *uws*, *zijns*, *haars*, occur in connection with *zelfs*, or *gelijke* only, as

Hij en zijns gelijken, he and persons like himself.
Om haars zelfs wil, for her own sake.

4. To emphasize the personal pronouns, the word *zelf* (sing.), pl. *zelven*, is often added, as

Ik zelf heb het gezien, I have seen it myself.
Wij zelven hebben het gehoord, we have heard it ourselves.

5. The Personal pronouns are sometimes used instead of the Demonstrative, and often instead of the Correlative pronouns. (See p. 79.)

Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.

The DATIVE and ACCUSATIVE of the personal pronouns are used as **Reflexive Pronouns**, the third person having the Reflexive form *zich*, which is used in the dative and accusative **only** for all genders, singular and plural.

Elkander (*elkaar*) and *malkander* (*malkaar*), each other, are **Reciprocal Pronouns**, and take *s* in the GENITIVE; the DATIVE and ACCUSATIVE having the same form as the Nominative, as *wij zullen elkander schrijven*, we shall write to each other.

2. Possessive Pronouns.

The Possessive Pronouns are: *mijn*, my; *ons*, our; *uw*, thy or your; *zijn*, his or its; *hun*, their; *haar*, her or their.

They are used with or without a noun, and declined in the former case like *mijn* (except *ons*, which has the form *onze* in the nominative singular masculine).

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	*mijn*	*mijne*	*mijn*	*mijne*
G.	*mijns*	*mijner*	*mijns*	*mijner*
D.	*mijn(en)*	*mijne*	*mijn(en)*	*mijnen*
A.	*mijn(en)*	*mijne*	*mijn*	*mijne.*

NOTE.—Instead of *mijne* and *mijnen*, *mijn* is often used, as *Ik roep mijn broeder*, I call my brother; and *mijne* is commonly pronounced as *mijn*.

When used substantively and preceded by an article, they are declined as follows:—

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	*de mijne*	*de mijne*	*het mijne*	*de mijne*
G.	*des mijnen*	*der mijne*	*van het mijne*	*der mijne*
D.	*den mijnen*	*de mijne*	*het mijne*	*den mijnen*
A.	*den mijnen*	*de mijne*	*het mijne*	*de mijne.*

NOTE.—1. *Mijnen*, *zijnen*, *uwen* are used, when no noun precedes them, in the plural of relations, friends, &c., as

Groet de uwen, remember me to your people.

2. Often in Dutch the *Definite Article* is used when in English the possessive pronoun is used, as

De oude man schudde het *hoofd*, the old man shook *his* head.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns may be used substantively or adjectively. In the substantive form they are of the strong declension.

The articles *dit*, *deze*, this one, *die* or *dat*, *gene*, that, *dezelfde*, *diezelfde*, the same, are used substantively and adjectively. *Zelve*, self, is used adjectively only. *Deze* and *die* are inflected like the article *de*, *dat* like *het*.

Deze and *die* are declined as follows:—

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	*deze*	*deze*	*dit*	*deze*
G.	*dezes*	*dezer*	(*dezes*), *van dit*	*dezer*
D.	*dezen*	*deze(r)*	(*dezen*), *dit*	*dezen*
A.	*dezen*	*deze*	*dit*	*deze.*

NOTE.—The genitive of *deze*, used substantively, is always paraphrased.

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	*die*	*die*	*dat*	*die*
G.	*diens*	*dier*	(*diens*), *van dat*	*dier*
D.	*dien*	*die(r)*	(*dien*), *dat*	*dien*
A.	*dien*	*die*	*dat*	*die.*

Gene is inflected like *deze*, but has no singular form for the Nominative, for which *gindsch* is used:—*gindsch huis*, that house (yonder); *gene huizen*, those houses (yonder). The Genitive is paraphrased by *van*, the Dative by *aan*, which is also used with *dit* and *dat*, as *van dien*, *van die*, *van dat*, and *van die*, instead of the Genitives *diens*, *dier*, &c.

Dezelfde, *hetzelfde*, *diezelfde*, *datzelfde*, used adjectively, are inflected as an adjective preceded by an article. When used substantively, they are declined like an adjective used substantively:—

	Singular.				Plural
	M.	F.	N.		(all genders).
N.	*dezelfde*	*dezelfde*	*hetzelfde*		*dezelfde*
G.	*deszelfden*	*derzelfde*	—		*derzelfde*
D.	*denzelfden*	*dezelfde*	*hetzelfde*	or *'tzelfde*	*denzelfden*
A.	*denzelfden*	*dezelfde*	*hetzelfde*		*dezelfde.*

Degene has no Genitive form for the neuter. For the Nominative singular *datgene* is used. In the other cases it is declined like an adjective used substantively.

Zelve is placed after substantives and personal pronouns to strengthen their signification. The word *zelf* may be used invariably, as *ik zelf*, I myself. When it is declined, *zelf* is inflected as an adjective used substantively, but it has no Genitive form.

	Singular.			Plural (all genders).
	M.	F.	N.	
N.	*zelf*	*zelve*	*zelve*	*zelve*
D.	*zelven*	*zelve*	*zelve*	*zelven*
A.	*zelven*	*zelve*	*zelve*	*zelve.*

Sometimes a personal pronoun is used instead of a demonstrative, as

Kent gij dien *officier?* Do you know that officer?
Neen hem *niet, wel den andere.* No; not that one, but the other.

Correlative Pronouns.—The Demonstrative Pronouns *degene*, &c., when connected with a Relative Pronoun, are termed CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS. They are: *degene, die* or *die, welke, wie, dat, wat, datgene, hetgeen*, and the Personal Pronouns *hij, zij*.

4. Interrogative Pronouns.

There are four Interrogative Pronouns:—

Wie? (m. & f.) who? applies to **persons**, and is always used substantively.

Wat? (n.) what? is used substantively and adjectively, and applies to **inanimate objects.** It is only used in the Nominative and Accusative singular. In the other cases it is paraphrased by a preposition with the adverb *waar*; i.e., instead of *van wat, aan wat, in wat*, &c., *waarvan, waaraan, waarin*. &c., are used.

Welk(e) ?—which? applies to **persons** and **objects**, used adjectively, and declined like a Possessive Pronoun. The genitive is paraphrased by *van* (see under). The strong undeclined form *Welk?* is used in the nominative and accusative singular of the masculine when one asks after a person in his dignity or profession. The weak form *welke?* (Acc., *welken?*) asks after the name of a person.

Hoedanige?—what kind of? This is somewhat obsolete, and the combination of *wat voor een?* (*een* only being declined) is frequently used, as *Wat voor een man is hij?*—what sort of man is he?—instead of *Hoedanig een man is hij?*

The Interrogatives are declined as follows:—

	Singular. M.	F.	Plural. (both genders).		Singular. N.
N.	Who? *wie?*	*wie?*	*wie?*	What?	*wat?*
G.	of whom? *wiens?*	(*wier?*)	*wier?*	of what?	*waarvan?*
D.	whom? *wien?*	*wie?*	*wien?*	to what?	*waaraan?*
A.	whom? *wien?*	*wie?*	*wie?*	what?	*wat?*

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N. Which?	*welk(e)?*	*welke?*	*welk?*	*welke?*
G. of which?	*van welken?*	*van welke?*	*van welk?*	*van welke?*
D. to which?	*welken?*	*welke?*	*welk?*	*welken?*
A. which?	*welken?*	*welke?*	*welk?*	*welke?*

Examples:—

Welken (m.) *man bedoelt gij?* Which man do you mean?
Welke (n.) *boeken hebt gij gekocht?* Which books did you buy?

The English interrogation, "What is your name?" is sometimes rendered in Dutch by *Hoe heet gij?*

Instead of *welk*, *wat voor een* (or simply *wat*) can be used:—

Wat man zou dat doen?

5. Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are *die*, who; *dat*, that; *welk*, which; and must agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person. *Die* is declined thus:—

	Singular.			Plural.
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N. Who	*die*	*die*	*dat*	*die*
G. of whom	*wiens*	*wier*	*waarvan*	*wier*
D. to whom	*wien*	*wie*	*dat*	*wien*
A. whom	*dien, wien*	*die, wie*	*dat*	*die, wie.*

In the accusative *wien* and *wie* are used with a preposition only, in all other cases *die* and *dat*, as

De heer met wien, *de dame met* wie *ik reisde.* The gentleman with *whom*, the lady with *whom* I travelled.

In speaking of a woman, *welke* is sometimes used instead of *die*, as *Het is die*, welke *ik zocht*, it is she whom I was looking for.

The genitive masculine *welks* seldom refers to persons. The nominative and accusative is *welk* when used adjectively.

The **Relative Pronoun can never be omitted** in Dutch, as is done in English.

De vriendin die *ik liefheb.* The friend (whom) I love.

6. Indefinite Pronouns.

The principal Indefinite Pronouns are:—

**men*, one, they, people.
**iemand* (takes *s* in the genitive), someone, somebody.
**niemand* (takes *s* in the genitive), no one, nobody.
**iets*, something, anything; **niets*, nothing; *een*, one; *geen*, none; *zeker*, certain (only used adjectivally);
**een iegelijk*, *iedereen*, *elkeen* or *een ieder*, everybody, everyone.
**elkander* or *malkander*, each other, one another (may take *s* in the genitive).

The following are sometimes used as nouns, when referring only to persons, in which case they take **n** in the nominative, dative, and accusative cases:—

alle, all; *sommige*, some; *eenige*, some;
vele, many; *weinige*, few; *ettelijke*, sundry.

NOTE.—1, Pronouns marked * may only be used substantively.

2. *Ieder*, *elk*, everyone, everybody, can be used substantively or adjectivally.

3. *Iedereen* and *elkeen* are invariable.

4. *Een iegelijk*, *een ieder*, *ieder*, and *elk* have *no* plural, and in the Genitive singular take *s* when used substantively.

Numerals. *(Telwoorden.)*

The Numerals, most of which are a special kind of adjective, are divided into several classes.

Cardinal Numbers (see page 54) denote simple numbers, as *een*, *twee*, &c.

NOTE.—1. *Een* and the negation *geen*, when joined to a noun, are declined like the Indefinite Article.

2. *Beide*, both, is declined like the Definite Article; if preceded by a defining word it is declined like an Adjective.

3. *Millioen*, *billioen*, *trillioen*, *milliard* are Neuter substantives, plural with *en*.

4. *Honderd* and *duizend*, when not preceded or followed by a numeral, are also substantives; plural *en*.

5. The real Cardinal Numbers are indeclinable, except when used substantively, as *twee vieren*, two fours.

6. *Honderd*, if preceded by another numeral, is written with the preceding number in *one* word, as *tweehonderd*; but not *duizend*, as *vier duizend*.

Ordinal Numbers (see page 55) denote numbers as forming parts of a series, and are formed from the Cardinals by adding *de* from 2–19, and *ste* from 20 upwards.

EXCEPTIONS: *Eerste*, *achtste*. Instead of *driede*, *drietende*, *derde* and *dertiende* are used.

The Ordinals are declined like adjectives.

NOTE.—1. When referring to *two* persons or objects, "the former" and "the latter" are translated by *de eerste* and *de laatste*, respectively, or *deze* and *gene*.

2. The DATE is translated thus: *De twee en twintigste April*, the 22nd of April.

3. DISTINCTIVES are formed from the Ordinals by prefixing the word *ten*, as *ten derde*, thirdly.

4. MULTIPLICATIVES are formed by adding *voud* to the Cardinal numbers, as *tweevoud*, twofold, and are used substantively only. To form an adjective or an adverb from these words, *ig* must be added, as *tweevoudig*.

5. NUMBERS OF REPETITION are adverbs which are formed by adding *maal*, *keer*, or *werf* to the Cardinal numbers, as *eenmal*, once; *tweekeer*, twice; *driewerf*, thrice, &c.

6. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS are formed by the suffix *de*, EXCEPT *half*, half (one-half, *een half*), as *een derde*, one-third; *een vierde*, one-fourth. When *half* is used as an adjective, it is placed after the article, as *een half uur*, half-an-hour.

Verbs.* (*Werkwoorden.*)

Auxiliary Verbs.

The Dutch language has four Auxiliary Verbs:—

Zijn or *Wezen*, to be. *Worden*, to become.
Hebben, to have. *Zullen*, will *or* shall.

Infinitive Present.		
Zijn, Wezen, to be	*Worden*, to be (become)	*Hebben*, to have.
Perfect.		
geweest zijn, to have been	*geworden zijn*, to have been	*gehad hebben*, to have had.
Present Participle.		
zijnde, being	*wordende*, being	*hebbende*, having.
Past Participle.		
geweest, been	*geworden*, been	*gehad*, had.

Indicative Mood.†

Present.

ik ben, I am	*ik word*, I am	*ik heb*, I have
hij is	*hij wordt*	*hij heeft*
wij zijn	*wij worden*	*wij hebben*
gij zijt	*gij wordt*	*gij hebt*
zij zijn	*zij worden*	*zij hebben.*

Imperfect.

ik was, I was	*ik werd*, I was	*ik had*, I had
hij was	*hij werd*	*hij had*
wij waren	*wij werden*	*wij hadden*
gij waart	*gij werdt*	*gij hadt*
zij waren	*zij werden*	*zij hadden.*

Past or Perfect Definite.

ik ben geweest, I have been	*ik ben geworden*, I have been	*ik heb gehad*, I have had
hij is, *wij zijn*, *gij zijt*, *zij zijn* } *geweest*	*hij is*, *wij zijn*, *gij zijt*, *zij zijn* } *geworden*	*hij heeft*, *wij hebben*, *gij hebt*, *zij hebben* } *gehad.*

Pluperfect.

ik was geweest, I had been	*ik was geworden*, I had been	*ik had gehad*, I had had
hij was, *wij waren*, *gij waart*, *zij waren* } *geweest*	*hij was*, *wij waren*, *gij waart*, *zij waren* } *geworden*	*hij had*, *wij hadden*, *gij hadt*, *zij hadden* } *gehad.*

* For list of Verbs, see pp. 60-64.

† In conjugating the verbs, the 2nd pers. sing. is omitted, except in the Imperative, as unnecessary.

Future Indefinite.

ik zal zijn,	*ik zal worden,*	*ik zal hebben,*
I shall be	I shall be	I shall have
hij zal	*hij zal*	*hij zal*
wij zullen	*wij zullen*	*wij zullen*
gij zult *zijn*	*gij zult* *worden*	*gij zult* *hebben.*
zij zullen	*zij zullen*	*zij zullen*

Future Perfect.

ik zal geweest zijn,	*ik zal geworden zijn,*	*ik zal gehad hebben,*
I shall have been	I shall have been	I shall have had.

Present Conditional.

ik zou(de) zijn,	*ik zou worden,*	*ik zou(de) hebben,*
I should be	I should be	I should have
hij zou(de)	*hij zou*	*hij zou*
wij zouden	*wij zouden*	*wij zouden*
gij zoudt *zijn*	*gij zoudt* *worden*	*gij zoudt* *hebben.*
zij zouden	*zij zouden*	*zij zouden*

Past Conditional.

ik zoud(e) geweest zijn,	*ik zou geworden zijn,*	*ik zou(de) gehad hebben,*
I should have been	I should have been	*I should have been.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	*wees!* be (thou)!	*word!* be (thou)!	*heb!* have (thou)!
Plur.	*weest!* be (you)!	*wordt!* be (you)!	*hebt!* have (you)!

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

ik zij, that I may be	*ik worde,* that I may	*ik hebbe,* that I may
hij zij	*hij worde* [be	*hij hebbe* [have
wij zijn	*wij worden*	*wij hebben*
gij zijt	*gij wordet*	*gij hebbet*
zij zijn	*zij worden*	*zij hebben.*

Imperfect.

ik ware,	*ik werde,*	*ik hadde,*
that I might be	that I might be	that I might have
hij ware	*hij werde*	*hij hadde*
wij waren	*wij werden*	*wij hadden*
gij waret	*gij werdet*	*gij haddet*
zij waren	*zij werden*	*zij hadden.*

Perfect.

ik zij geweest,	*ik zij geworden,*	*ik hebbe gehad,*
that I may have been	that I may have been	that I may have had
hij zij	*hij zij*	*hij hebbe*
wij zijn	*wij zijn*	*wij hebben*
gij zijt *geweest*	*gij zijt* *geworden*	*gij hebbet* *gehad.*
zij zijn	*zij zijn*	*zij hebben*

Pluperfect.

ik ware geweest, that I might have been	*ik ware geworden*, that I might have been	*ik hadde gehad*, that I might have had
hij ware *wij waren* *gij waret* *zij waren* } *gewcest*	*hij ware* *wij waren* *gij waret* *zij waren* } *geworden*	*hij hadde* *wij hadden* *gij haddet* *zij hadden* } *gehad.*

Zullen, shall, will.

Infinitive Present. *zullen.*

Present Participle. *zullende.*

Indicative Present.	Imperfect.	Subjunc. Imperf.
ik zal, I shall	*ik zou(de)*, I should	*ik zoude*, I should
hij zal,	*hij zou(de)*	*hij zoude*
wij zulien	*wij zouden*	*wij zouden*
gij zult	*gij zoudt*	*gij zoudet*
zij zullen	*zij zouden*	*zij zouden.*

The other tenses are wanting.

The Dutch past participle must always be placed at the end in sentences with compound tenses:—*Hij is koning geweest*, he has been king.

The auxiliary verb of compound tenses comes last when, in dependent clauses, the verb is placed at the end of the clause:—*Ik geloof, dat hij hier geweest is*, I believe he has been here.

In compound tenses the participle or adjective must be placed directly after the verb, as *Hij is gestraft geworden*, he has been punished.

The intransitive verb *worden*, to become, is conjugated in the same manner as *worden*, to be.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Dutch Regular Verbs are divided into **Weak** and **Strong**.

Past Participle.—Weak Verbs have no vowel change, their past participle being formed by adding *d* or *t* to the root, and that of Strong Verbs by adding *en* to the root.

The **Infinitive** of all verbs is formed by adding *en* to the root.

The 1st person of Present Indicative is the *stem* of the verb.

NOTE.—1. When the root ends in a double consonant, both consonants are written before *e* alone; in all other cases only *one* is written.

2. The 1st person singular has the same form as the root.

3. The 2nd person in all tenses of a verb always ends in *t*.

4. The 1st and 3rd person plural always end in *en*.

5. The 3rd person Present Indicative always ends in *t*. Exceptions:—*hij kan*, he can; *hij zal*, he will; *he will*, he wants; *hij is*, he is; *hij mag*, he may.

6. The past participle takes *ge*, except with verbs which begin with the prefixes *be*, *ge*, *er*, *her*, *ont*, and *ver*, when they are inseparably compounded with an adverb. The root of the verb then has the accent.

Weak Verbs.

All weak verbs form the Imperfect Indicative by adding *de* to the root, and the Past Participle by adding *d*.

When the root ends in *ch, f, k, p, t, s, sch*, d changes into t.

Should the root end in *t*, no extra *t* is added.

When the final consonant of the root is *s* or *f*, it changes into z or v in the infinitive, as:

vreezen, to fear; root *vrees* (not *vreez*).
leven, to live; ,, *leef* (not *leev*).

The 3rd person singular of the Imperfect Indicative has the same form as the 1st.

The 1st and 3rd person plural are formed by adding *den* or *ten* to the root.

ANTWOORDEN, to answer.

Infinitive Present.	Perfect.
Antwoorden, to answer.	*geantwoord hebben*, to have answered.

Present Participle.	Past Participle.
antwoordende, answering.	*geantwoord*, answered.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.
ik antwoord,	*ik antwoordde*,	*ik heb geantwoord*,
I answer	I answered	I have answered
hij antwoordt	*hij antwoordde*	*hij heeft*
wij antwoorden	*wij antwoordden*	*wij hebben* } *geantwoord.*
gij antwoordt	*gij antwoorddet*	*gij hebt*
zij antwoorden.	*zij antwoordden.*	*zij hebben*

Pluperfect.	Future Indefinite.	Future Perfect.
ik had geantwoord,	*ik zal antwoorden*,	*ik zal geantwoord hebben*,
I had answered.	I shall answer.	I shall have answered.

Pres. Conditional.	Past Conditional.
ik zou(de) antwoorden,	*ik zoude geantwoord hebben*,
I should answer.	I should have answered.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.
ik antwoorde,	*ik antwoordde*,
that I may answer	that I might answer
hij antwoorde	*hij antwoordde*
wij antwoorden	*wij antwoordden*
gij antwoord(e)t	*gij antwoorddet*
zij antwoorden.	*zij antwoorden.*

Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ik hebbe geantwoord,	*ik hadde geantwoord*,
that I may have answered.	that I might have answered.

Pres. Conditional.	Past Conditional.
ik zoude antwoorden,	*ik zoude geantwoord hebben*,
that I should answer.	that I should have answered.

Imperative Mood.

Sing., *antwoord!* answer (thou)! Pl., *antwoordt!* answer (you)!

The **Negative** form is like that of English auxiliary verbs:—
ik antwoord niet, I do not answer.

The **Interrogative** form corresponds also to that of English auxiliaries:—
antwoord ik? do I answer?

The **Negative-Interrogative** form:—
antwoord ik niet? do I not answer?

Strong Verbs.

A strong verb forms its past tense by a change in the radical vowel without any termination, and the past participle by the termination *en* and sometimes by a change of the radical vowel, as
geven, to give; *gaf,* gave; *gegeven,* given.
stelen, to steal; *stal,* stolen; *gestolen,* stolen.

As will be seen, the personal endings in the strong conjugation are the same as those of the weak.

In conjugating a strong verb, the Infinitive, the singular of the Imperfect Indicative, and the Past Participle must be known. All other tenses are formed like those of a weak verb, with the exception of the Imperfect Subjunctive, which is formed from the plural of the Imperfect Indicative, as *wij gaven, ik (hij) gave.*

The 3rd person plural Imperfect Subjunctive and Imperfect Indicative are alike.

GEVEN, to give.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.
ik geef, I give	*ik gaf,* I gave	*ik heb gegeven,* I have [given
hij geeft	*hij gaf*	*hij heeft* } *gegeven.*
wij geven	*wij gaven*	*wij hebben* } *gegeven.*
gij geeft	*gij gaaft*	*gij hebt* } *gegeven.*
zij geven.	*zij gaven.*	*zij hebben* } *gegeven.*

Pluperfect.	Future Indefinite.	Future Perfect.
ik had gegeven, I had given.	*ik zal geven,* I shall give.	*ik zal gegeven hebben,* I shall have given.

Pres. Conditional.	Past Conditional.
ik zou(de) geven, I should give.	*ik zou(de) gegeven hebben,* I should have given.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.
ik geve, (that) I may give.	*ik gave,* (that) I might give.
Perfect.	**Pluperfect.**
ik hebbe gegeven, (that) I may have given.	*ik hadde gegeven,* (that) I might have given.
Pres. Conditional.	**Past Conditional.**
ik zoude geven, (that) I should give.	*ik zoude gegeven hebben.* (that) I should have given.

Imperative Mood.

Sing., *geef!* give (thou)! Pl., *geeft!* give (you)!

Classes of Strong Verbs.

The strong verbs may be divided into seven classes, according to the vowel change. When these changes are known the conjugation is like that of a weak verb, and presents no difficulty.

1st Class.

The verbs of the first class have in the present tense *e* or *i*, followed by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r* with another consonant; this second consonant may be the same as the first, or may be different. In the singular and plural of the Imperfect and in the Past Participle they have short *o*. Ex.:—

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
beginnen, to begin	*begon*	*begonnen*
bergen, to hide	*borg*	*geborgen.*

N.B.—The verbs *helpen* (to help), *bederven* (to spoil), *sterven* (to die), *werpen* (to throw), *werven* (to recruit), and *zwerven* (to wander) change *o* into *ie* in the Imperfect; thus—

bederven ... ... *bedierf* ... ... *bedorven.*

2nd Class.

The verbs of this class have in the present tense a long *e*, followed by a liquid consonant or by *k*. The singular of the Imperfect has a short *a*, the plural a long *a*, the Past Participle a long *o*. Ex.:—

bevelen, to order ... ... *beval* ... ... *bevolen.*

The following deviate from the vowel-change in this class:—

komen, to come	*kwam*	*gekomen*
zweren, to swear	*zwoor*	*gezworen*
scheren, to shave	*schoor*	*geschoren.*

3rd Class.

In this class the verbs have in the present tense and in the Past Participle a long *e*, followed by a single consonant (except *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *k*), in the singular of the Imperfect a short *a*, and in the plural of the Imperfect a long *a*. Ex.:—

lezen, to read	*las*	*gelezen*
geven, to give	*gaf*	*gegeven.*

N.B.—*Bidden* (to pray), *liggen* (to lie), and *zitten* (to sit) have *i* instead of *e* in the Infinitive Mood and in the present tense.

4th Class.

Verbs of this class have in the present tense *ij*, in the Imperfect *ee*, and in the Past Participle *e*. Ex.:—

belijden, to confess	*beleed*	*beleden*
bezwijken, to succumb	*bezweek*	*bezweken*
bijten, to bite	*beet*	*gebeten.*

(*Aan*)*tijgen*, to impute; *bezwijmen*, to swoon; *grijnen*, to fret; *hijgen*, to pant; *krijschen*, to shriek; *stijven*, to encourage; *prijzen*, to praise, are weak. *Krijgen*, to get; *stijven*, to make stiff (e.g., linen); and *prijzen*, to state a price, are strong.

5TH CLASS.

Verbs in this class have in the present tense *ie* or *ui*, in the singular of the Imperfect *oo*, in the plural of the Imperfect and in the Past Participle *o*. Ex.:—

bedriegen, to cheat ...	*bedroog* ...	...	*bedrogen*
bieden, to offer	*bood* ...	...	*geboden.*
buigen, to bend	*boog* ...	...	*gebogen.*

Schuilen, to hide, and *zieden*, to boil, are weak or strong. *Klieven*, to cleave, is weak; *kluiven*, to gnaw, is strong. *Jagen*, to hunt, and *vragen*, to ask, have a weak and a strong Imperfect, but a weak Past Participle.

6TH CLASS.

The verbs of this class have in the present tense and in the Past Participle a long *a*, and in the Imperfect singular and plural *oe*. Ex.:—

dragen, to carry	*droeg* ...	...	*gedragen*
graven, to dig	*groef* ...	...	*gegraven.*

Lachen, to laugh, has a weak Imperfect, as also *laden*, to load (Imp. *laadde*), and *malen*, to grind (Imp. *maalde*).

7TH CLASS.

In this class the verbs have the same vowel in the present tense and in the Past Participle. In the Imperfect, a short or long *i* (*i*, *ie*). Ex.:—

blazen, to blow	*blies* ...	...	*geblazen*
braden, to roast	*braadde* ...	...	*gebraden.*

Irregular Verbs.

breken, to break	*brak* ...	...	*gebroken*
brengen, to bring	*bracht* ...	...	*gebracht*
denken, to think	*dacht* ...	...	*gedacht*
doen, to do...	*deed, deden**	..	*gedaan*
dunken, to think	*docht* ...	...	*gedocht*
durven, to dare	*durfde* or *dorst*	...	*gedurfd*
gaan, to go	*ging* ...	...	*gegaan*
hebben, to have	*had* ...	...	*gehad*
koopen, to buy	*kocht* ...	...	*gekocht*
kunnen, can	*kon, konden*	...	*gekund*
moeten, must	*moest* ...	...	*gemoeten*
mogen, to be allowed ...	*mocht* ...	...	*gemoogd*
plegen, to be accustomed...	*placht* ...	...	—
staan, to stay	*stond* ...	...	*gestaan*
weten, to know	*wist* ...	...	*geweten*
willen, will...	*wilde* or *wou*	...	*gewild*
zien, to see...	*zag* ...	...	*gezien*
zoeken, to seek	*zocht* ...	...	*gezocht*
zijn, to be	*was, waren*	...	*geweest*
zullen, shall	*zou, zouden*	...	—

* Separate forms for singular and plural. See other instances below.

Compound Verbs.

Verbs are compounded with certain prefixes, which are either separable or inseparable from the verbs.

Inseparable when the verb is compounded with a substantive, another verb (in which case the first verb drops the *n*), an adjective, or one of the adverbs *door*, *mis*, *om*, *onder*, *over*, *voor*, which are not accented and do not take *ge* in the Past Participle. Ex.:—

liefkoozen, to caress—Past Participle, *geliefkoosd*;
handhaven, to maintain—*gehandhaafd*.

These compounds are all weak, even if the verb itself should be strong and take *ge* in the Past Participle.

Verbs compounded with the adjective *vol* (full) are inseparable, and do not take *ge* in the Past Participle, as *Het is volbracht*, it is finished.

Separable applies to compound verbs of which each part may be used in its original signification. These verbs are compounded with a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb. The last have the accent on the adverb. The verb has its proper conjugation, and the prefix *ge* is placed before the verb, as:—

paardrijden, to ride on horseback;
ik rijd paard; *ik reed paard*; *ik heb paardgereden*.

Verbs compounded with the inseparable prefixes *be*, *ge*, *er*, *her*, *ont*, and *ver* do not take *ge* in the Past Participle, as:—

behouden, to retain—Past Part., *behouden*;
gelooven, to believe—*geloofd*;
erkennen, to acknowledge—*erkend*;
herinneren, to remember—*herinnerd*;
onthouden, to remember—*onthouden*;
verbranden, to burn—*verbrand*.

Compound verbs with the prefixes *door*, *mis*, *om*, *onder*, *over*, *voor*, and *weder* are either separable or inseparable.

(*a*) When these prefixes, and the simple verbs united with them, are used in their full and original meaning, the compound verbs are separable; in this case the prefix takes the accent.

(*b*) When these prefixes have lost their original meaning, the verbs are inseparable and the *verb* takes the accent.

Thus:—*De reiziger heeft den geheelen nacht* door'-*gereisd*.
The traveller has travelled all night.
De reiziger heeft het gehcele continent door-reisd'.
The traveller has travelled through the whole country.

When the clause is a principal sentence and the verb is in a simple tense the prefix is placed at the end, as *Ga met mij uit*, go out with me. When beginning with a Relative Pronoun or a subordinating conjunction, the prefix keeps its place before the verb, the verb being placed at the end, as:—

Ik wou wilde, dat hij terugkwam. I wish he would return.

Reflective Verbs.

Reflective Verbs are frequent in Dutch, and besides their subject they always take a Reflective Pronoun of the same person and number as their subject, the pronoun usually being in the *Accusative*, as *Ik herinner mij*, I remember.

NOTE.—1. Some verbs take the Reflective Pronoun in the **Dative**, as *Hij geeft zich moeite*, he gives himself trouble.

2. Some Reflective Verbs are rendered in English by a Passive Verb, as *zich schamen over*, to be ashamed of; *zich vergissen*, to be mistaken.

3. Some verbs **reflective** in Dutch are not so in English, as *zich aanmatigen*, to assume; *zich baden*, to bathe.

All Reflective Verbs are conjugated with the assistance of the auxiliary *hebben*, as *Ik heb mij herinnerd*, I have remembered.

Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal Verbs are conjugated only in the 3rd person singular with the neuter pronoun *het*.

There are some verbs—as *heugen*, to remember, *spijten*, to be sorry—which only seem to be impersonal, but which really are personal. When one says *Het spijt mij, dat gij ziek zijt*, the real subject is *dat gij ziek zijt*, and *het* is only the substituting subject.

GENERAL NOTES ON THE VERBS.

A verb always agrees with its subject in number and person.

The conjugation in English by the Present Participle with the Auxiliary Verb *to be* is not used in Dutch; hence "I read," "I am reading." are rendered in Dutch by *Ik lees*.

In like manner, the conjugation which, in all its tenses, represents a future action does not exist in Dutch; so that such a phrase as "I am about to write," is translated *Ik ga juist schrijven*.

The **Gerund** (as *erring, reading, writing*) is rendered in Dutch by the Infinitive used as a noun, as *Dwalen is menschelijk*, erring is human.

With **Imperatives, and in negative interrogative sentences**, the English auxiliary verb *to do* is not translated in Dutch. It can be rendered by *toch* in Imperatives, as

Schrijf mij toch. Do write to me.

The use of the Infinitive differs in many respects from the English. If a verb is named, it does not take the particle *te* (to) as in English, but is simply rendered in Dutch thus: *gaan*, to go; *lezen*, to read, &c.

In some phrases the Infinitive takes the place of the Present Participle in English, as *Ik zag hem loopen*, I saw him running.

The particle *te* is used with the Infinitive when a purpose or intention is indicated, and strengthened by the addition of *om*, as

De mensch leeft niet om te eten, maar hij eet om te leven.
Man does not live to eat, but he eats to live.

Te is also used when the Infinitive expresses the object to which an action, &c., is directed, as *Ik wensch hem te zien*, I wish to see him.

Adverbs. (*Bijwoorden.*)

Adverbs are formed by adding *lijk*, *lijks*, *lings*, *e*, *ens*, *s*, *jes*, *pjes*, *tjes*, *kens*, *gewijze*, *waarts* to a noun or adjective, as

eigen, proper,	*eigenlijk*, properly;
dag, day,	*dagelijks*, daily;
kort, short,	*kortelings*, shortly;
ver, far,	*op verre na*, by far;
minst, least,	*minstens*, at least;
recht, right,	*rechts*, to the right, rightly;
zoet, soft,	*zoetjes*, softly;
warm, warm,	*warmpjes*, warmly;
stil, silent,	*stilletjes*, silently;
zacht, soft,	*zachtkens*, softly.
trap, degree,	*trapsgewijze*, by degrees.

Some adverbs, like adjectives, admit of comparison (see page 75), as *Hij schrift goed, zijn zuster beter, doch zijn broeder het best*, he writes well, his sister better, but his brother best.

Some words ending in *lijk* are adjectives, and are used as adverbs without changing their form, such as *eerlijk*, honest; *heerlijk*, delightful; *weekelijk*, delicate, &c. Words ending in *lijks* are adverbs, those ending in *lijksch* are adjectives.

Several adverbs are formed from nouns by adding *s*, as *links*, on the left; *daags*, by day.

Adverbs of **manner** or of **time** are always placed after the verb, as *Hij leest nooit couranten*, he never reads newspapers.

Adverbs of **place** are:—

af, downwards	*heen en weer*, to and fro	*thuis*, at home
ergens, somewhere	*links*, to the left	*ver far*, far off
ginder, *ginds*, there, thither	*na*, *nabij*, near	*waar*, where
heen, *henen*, away	*op*, upwards	*wijd en zijd*, far and wide.

Adverbs of **time** are;—

aanstonds, directly	*gedurig*, continually
altijd, *altoos*, *steeds*, always	*lang*, long
dadelijk, *terstond* } immediately	*ooit*, ever
doorgaans, generally	*voorheen*, *vroeger* } formerly.

(For list see pp. 64–68.)

Conjunctions. (*Voegwoorden.*)

Conjunctions have great influence upon the position of the verb. They are divided into three classes: Co-ordinate, Subordinate, Adverbial.

(*a*) **Co-ordinate** join words or sentences which are independent of each other; they are *en*, and; *doch*, but; &c.

The following do not alter the construction:—*En*, and; *echter*, but, however; *maar*, but; *of*, or; *want*, for; *zoowel...als*, both...and.

(*b*) **Subordinate** connect clauses and sentences, one of which is dependent on the other. Simple as well as Compound subordinate conjunctions relegate the verb to the end of the clause.

When the first clause of a compound sentence begins with a *simple* subordinate conjunction, then the principal second clause begins with the verb, and the subject follows it, as *Voordat de slag begon, zongen de soldaten vroolijk.* Before the battle began the soldiers sang merrily.

SIMPLE SUBORDINATES are:—

aangezien, daar, as, since; *als*, as, when; *als of*, as if; *dat*, that; *eer, voordat*, before; *hoe*, how; &c., &c.

CORRELATIVE SUBORDINATES are:—

aangenomen, gesteld, or *verondersteld* (*dat*), supposing (that); *al...nog*, even if; *als...maar*, provided (that); *behalve...dat*, besides; *om...te*, in order to; *opdat...niet*, lest; *zonder...dat*, without; *zoo...dat*, so that; &c., &c.

(c) **Adverbial** require the subject to follow the verb, instead of preceding it, as *Buitendien had hij vele vrienden*, besides he had many friends.

The following adverbial conjunctions are treated like adverbs, and require inversion of the clause:—

behalve, besides	*dus*, thus
bijgevolg, consequently	*echter, evenwel*, however
bovendien, buitendien, besides, moreover	*niet alleen...maar*, not only
daarom, therefore	*niet slechts...maar*, but also
dientengevolge, accordingly	*noch...noch*, neither...nor
	of...of, either...or.

NOTE.—All interrogative adverbs have in *indirect* questions the force of Relative Conjunctions; the verb therefore requires to be placed at the end of the clause.

(For list see pp. 64–68.)

Prepositions. (*Voorzetsels.*)

All Prepositions govern the Accusative, with the exception of *te*, which, in some ancient expressions, takes the Dative after it, as *Te goeder trouw*, in good faith; *te elfder ure*, very late, almost too late; *ten huize van*, in the house of. In such cases also some other Prepositions govern the Dative, as *In den beginne*, in the beginning; *van goeden huize*, of gentle birth; *bij monde van*, by the words of; *onder eede*, upon oath; *met dien verstande*, under conditions; *uit hoofde van*, on account of. Nearly all Prepositions are used in the same way as adverbs.

(For Prepositions in general use see pp. 64–68.)

Interjections. (*Tusschenwerpsels.*)

Interjections express:—

IMITATIONS of SOUNDS, such as *Boem! plof! plomp! krik! krak! paf! paf!* &c.

JOY and SURPRISE: *ha! heisa! hoezee! vivat! he! hei! holla!*

GRIEF and PAIN: *ach! ai, ou! och! helaas! o wee!*

DOUBT: *ei! ei ei! wel! hm!*

ABHORRENCE: *aba! ba! foei!*

NOTE.—Expressions such as *lieve hemel!* (good gracious!), *goede hemel!* (good heavens!), &c., are sometimes used as interjections, although they are whole sentences or substantives in the vocative.

USEFUL AND NECESSARY IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES.

(Eigenaardige Uitdrukkingen en Spreekwijzen.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
If you please	*Als het u belieft*	a(h)lss het ĕū be(r)leeft
Thank you	*Dank u*	da(h)nk ĕū
Have the goodness	*Wees zoo goed*	wayss zoh *goo't*
Much obliged	*Zeer verplicht*	zayr ferpli*ch*t
Yes, sir (miss)	*Ja, mijnheer (juffrouw)*	yah, meynhayr (yuffrow)
No, madam	*Neen, mevrouw*	nayn me(r)frow
Allow me	*Vergun mij*	fer*g*un mey
Bring (send) me	*Breng (zend) mij*	breng (zent) mey
Excuse me	*Verontschuldig mij*	ferontsc*h*ulde(r)*ch* mey
Give me	*Geef mij*	*g*ayf mey
Tell me Will you tell me?	*Wees zoo goed mij te zeggen*	wayss zoh *goo't* mey te(r) zeg' *g*en
Does anyone here speak English?	*Is hier iemand, die Engelsch sprekt?*	iss heer eema(h)nt dee eng-e(r)lss spraykt?
I should like to speak to you	*Ik zou wel met u willen spreken*	ik zow wel met ĕū wille(r)n sprayken
What can I do for you?	*Wat kan ik voor u doen?*	wa(h)t ka(h)n ik fohr ĕū doon?
You are too kind	*Gij zijt te goed*	*g*ey zeyt te(r) *goo't*
Please take a seat	*Ga zitten, als 't u belieft*	*g*ah zitte(r)n a(h)lss 't ĕū be(r)leeft
What do you want?	*Wat verlangt gij?*	wa(h)t ferla(h)ngt *g*ey?
What do you mean?	*Wat meent gij?*	wa(h)t maynt *g*ey?
I believe (think) so	*Ik geloof (vermoed) het wel*	ik *g*e(r)lohf (fermoot) het wel
I believe (think) not	*Ik geloof van neen*	ik *g*e(r)lohf fa(h)n nayn
What do you say?	*Wat zegt gij?*	wa(h)t ze*g*t *g*ey?
I have no objection [to it	*Ik ben er niet tegen [geving*	ik ben er neet tay*g*en
I beg your pardon	*Ik vraag u om ver-*	ik frah*ch* ĕū om fer*g*ayfing
What did you ask?	*Wat vroegt gij?*	wa(h)t froo*g*t *g*ey?
It does not matter	*Het doet er niets toe*	het doot er neets too
Never mind	*Het komt er niet op*	het komt er neet op ahn
What is the matter?	*Wat is het? [aan*	wa(h)t iss het?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
I understand	*Ik versta (ik begrijp) het*	ik ferstah [ik be(r)greyp] het
I do not understand	*Ik versta het niet*	ik ferstah het neet
Make haste!	*Haast u wat!*	hahsst ēū wa(h)t!
Come along!	*Maak voort!*	mahk fohrt!
Take care!	*Pas op!*	pa(h)ss op!
Listen!	*Luister!* [*hier!*	loysster!
Come in! — here!	*Kom binnen!* —	kom binnen! — heer!
Go away!	*Ga weg!*	*g*ah we*ch*!
This way	*Deze weg, hierheen*	dayze(r) we*ch*, heerhayn
That way	*Die weg, daarheen*	dee we*ch*, dahrhayn
Too soon, — late	*Te gauw, — laat*	te(r) *g*ow, — laht
Very well	*Zeer wel, heel goed*	zayr wel, hayl *g*oo't
It snows	*Het sneeuwt*	het snay'wt
It freezes, thaws	*Het vriest, dooit*	het freesst, doh'it
It is very dirty	*Het is erg vuil*	het iss er*ch* foyl
Is it slippery?	*Is het glad?*	iss het *g*la(h)t? [len
I nearly fell	*Ik ben bijna gevallen*	ik ben beynah *g*e(r)fa(h)l-
Do you think it will rain?	*Gelooft u, dat het gaat regenen?*	*g*e(r)lohft ēū da(h)t het *g*aht rayge(r)nen?
I am afraid so	*Ik vrees van wel*	ik frayss fa(h)n wel
It is very windy	*Het waait erg*	het wah'it er*ch*
How cold it is!	*Wat is het koud!*	wa(h)t iss het kowt!
It is very cold, warm	*Het is erg koud, warm*	het iss er*ch* kowt, wahrm
We must have a fire	*Wij moesten het vuur aanleggen*	wey mooste(r)n het fēūr ahnle*gg*en
It is dark	*Het is donker*	het iss donker
It will soon be dark	*Het zal spoedig donker zijn*	het za(h)l spoode(r)*ch* donker zeyn
It is a fine day	*Het is een mooie dag*	het iss ayn moh'i-e(r)
Of course	*Natuurlijk*	nahtēūrle(r)k [da(h)*ch*
On the contrary	*Integendeel*	intay*g*endayl
After all	*Bij nader inzien*	bey nahder inzeen
The other day	*Verleden, onlangs*	ferlayden, onla(h)ngs
Between ourselves	*Onder ons gezegd*	onder onss *g*e(r)ze*gt*
Everybody knows	*Iedereen weet*	eederayn way't
That is of no consequence	*Dat beteekent niets*	da(h)t be(r)tayke(r)nt neets
I remember it	*Ik herinner het mij*	ik herinner het mey
All at once	*Plotseling*	plotsse(r)ling

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Leave me alone	*Laat mij met rust*	laht mey met russt
You are joking	*Gij schertst*	*g*ey sc*h*ertst
You are right	*Gij hebt gelijk*	*g*ey hebt *g*e(r)leyk
Don't be angry	*Wees niet boos*	wayss neet bohss [a(h)f
That depends	*Dat hangt er van af*	da(h)t ha(h)ng't er fa(h)n
So much the more	*Zooveel te meer*	zohfayl te(r) mayr
With all my heart	*Met mijn geheele hart*	met meyn *g*e(r)hayle(r) hahrt
I am going to town	*Ik ga naar de stad*	ik *g*ah nahr de(r) sta(h)t
Are you going any-	*Gaat gij ergens*	*g*aht *g*ey erg*e*nss hayn?
Up stairs [where?	*Naar boven [heen?*	nahr bohfen
Down stairs	*Naar beneden*	nahr be(r)nayden
I am in a hurry	*Ik heb erge haast*	ik heb er*g*e(r) hahst
Where have you come from?	*Waar komt gij vandaan?*	wahr komt *g*ey fa(h)ndahn?
Don't go away	*Ga niet weg*	*g*ah neet we*ch*
I shall go home	*Ik zal naar huis*	ik za(h)l nahr hoyss *g*ahn
On horseback	*Te paard [gaan*	te(r) pahrt
Neither do I	*Ik evenmin*	ik ayfe(r)nmin
That is just like you	*Dat is net iets voor u*	da(h)t iss net eets fohr e͡u
He is a friend of mine	*Hij is een vriend van mij*	hey iss ayn freent fa(h)n mey
Not long ago [you	*Niet lang geleden*	neet la(h)ng *g*e(r)layden
I have come to tell	*Ik kom u zeggen*	ik kom e͡u ze*g*'*g*en
She is always well dressed [done	*Zij is altijd netjes gekleed [daan*	zey iss a(h)lteyt net'-ye(r)ss *g*e(r)klayt [dahn
No sooner said than	*Zoo gezegd, zoo ge-*	zoh *g*e(r)ze*g*t, zoh *g*e(r)-
I like being here	*Ik ben gaarne hier*	ik ben *g*ahrne(r) heer
I have been told	*Men heeft mij gezegd*	men hayft mey *g*e(r)ze*g*t
As much as I can	*Zooveel ik kan*	zohfayl ik ka(h)n
I value it very much	*Ik schat het hoog*	ik sc*h*a(h)t het hoh*ch*
I am used to it [me?	*Ik ben er aan gewoon*	ik ben er ahn *g*e(r)wohn
Who is it that calls	*Wie roept mij? [niet*	wee roopt mey?
It is not my fault	*Het is mijne schuld*	het iss meyn sc*h*ult neet

Expressions of Surprise, Sorrow, Joy, Anger, &c.

(Uitdrukkingen van Verbazing, Smart, Vreugde, Toorn, &c.)

What?	*Wat! Hoe!*	wa(h)t! hoo!
Is it possible?	*Is het mogelijk?*	iss het moh*g*e(r)le(r)k!
Indeed!	*Heusch!*	hu(r)ss!

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
That is impossible	*Dat is onmogelijk*	da(h)t iss onmoh*g*e(r)-
You surprise me	*Je verbaast mij*	ye(r) ferbahst mey [le(r)k
Oh! it's nothing!	*O, het is niets*	oh! het iss neets
I am sorry for it	*Het spijt mij*	het speyt mey
What a pity!	*Hoe jammer!*	hoo ya(h)mmer!
I am very glad	*Ik ben heel blij*	ik ben hayl bley [ke(r)*ch*!
How happy I am!	*Wat ben ik gelukkig!*	wa(h)t ben ik *g*e(r)luk-
How delightful!	*Wat heerlijk!*	wa(h)t hayrle(r)k!
He is very angry	*Hij is zeer boos*	hey iss zayr bohss
You are very wrong	*Gij hebt groot onge-*	*g*ey hebt *g*roht on-*g*e(r)-
What a shame!	*Wel foei! [lijk*	wel foo'i! [leyk
How could you do	*Hoe kon u dat doen?*	hoo kon e͡u da(h)t
For shame! [so?	*Wel foei!*	wel foo'i! [doon?
You are very much to blame	*Gij zijt zeer te berispen*	*g*ey zeyt zayr te(r) be(r)- rispen
Don't answer	*Antwoord niet*	a(h)ntwohrt neet!

Making Enquiries. *(Inlichtingen vragen.)*

Do you hear me?	*Hoort gij mij?*	hohrt *g*ey mey?
Will you kindly...? [me?	*Wilt gij zoo vriendelijk zijn ...?*	wilt *g*ey zoh freende(r)- le(r)k zeyn?
Do you understand	*Verstaat gij mij?*	ferstaht *g*ey mey?
What is that?	*Wat is dat?*	wa(h)t iss da(h)t?
Are you sure?	*Zijt gij er zeker van?*	zeyt *g*ey er zayker fa(h)n?
Where is...? [that?	*Waar is ...?*	wahr iss ...?
What do you call	*Hoe heet dat?*	hoo hayt da(h)t?
What does that mean?	*Wat beteekent dat?*	wa(h)t be(r)tayke(r)nt da(h)t?
What is that for?	*Waarvoor dient dat?*	wahrfohr deent da(h)t?
Can I see Mr. H.?	*Kan ik Mijnheer H. spreken?*	ka(h)n ik meynhayr H. sprayke(r)n?
When does he return?	*Wanneer komt hij terug?*	wa(h)nnayr komt hey teru*ch*?
Please give him my card	*Wees zoo goed hem mijn kaartje te geven*	wayss zoh *g*oo't hem meyn kahrtye(r) te(r) *g*ayfen
I will call again tomorrow, between 10 and 11 a.m.	*Ik zal, morgenochtend terugkomen, tusschen tien en elf*	ik za(h)l, mor*g*eno*ch*tent teru*g*kohme(r)n, tus'- sen teen en elf e͡ur

[*uur*

Notices. *(Kennisgevingen.)*

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Apartments	*Kamers*	kahmerss
Bedroom for single gentleman	*Slaapkamer voor een heer alleen*	slahpkahmer fohr ayn hayr a(h)llayn
Entrance, exit	*Ingang, uitgang*	in*g*a(h)ng, oyt*g*a(h)ng
Fire alarm	*Brandsein [mers*	bra(h)nt'seyn [kahmerss
Furnished rooms	*Gemeubileerde ka-*	*g*e(r)mu(r)beelayrde(r)
Just published	*Juist verschenen*	yoysst fers*ch*ayne(r)n
Keep off the grass	*Blijf van het gras*	bleyf fa(h)n het *g*ra(h)ss
Knock, ring	*Klop, bel [ahf*	klop, bel [a(h)f
Notice! Public	*Publieke kennis-*	publeeke(r) kenniss-
Private	*Privaat [geving!*	preefaht [*g*ayfing
No admittance	*Toegang verboden*	too*g*a(h)ng ferbohde(r)n.
No smoking allowed	*Niet rooken [gaan*	neet rohke(r)n [*g*ahn
No thoroughfare	*Hier niet door te*	heer neet dohr te(r)
Please do not touch	*Verzoeke niet aan te raken*	ferzooke(r) neet ahn te(r) rahken
Please wipe your	*Verzoeke voeten te*	ferzooke(r) foo'ten te(r)
Pull, push [feet	*Trek, druk [vegen*	trek, druk [fay*g*en
Refreshments	*Ververschingen*	ferferssing'en
To be let	*Te huur [kamers*	te(r) heûr [kahmerss
Unfurnished rooms	*Ongemeubileerde*	on*g*e(r)mu(r)beelayrde(r).
Unfurnished bedroom to be let	*— slaapkamer te huur*	— slahpkahmer te(r) heûr

The Railway. *(De Spoorweg.)*

(See Vocabulary 22, p. 38.)

To the station	*Naar het station*	nahr het stahseeon
Get my luggage	*Haal mijne bagage*	hahl meyn bah*g*ah*g*e(r)
Take it to the cloak-room	*Breng het naar de bewaarzaal*	breng het nahr de(r) be(r)wahrzahl
I wish to register it	*Ik wensch het te laten registreeren*	ik wenss het te(r) lah te(r)n re(r)*g*istrayren
It is over weight	*Het is boven het gewicht*	het iss bohfen het *g*e(r)wi*ch*t
Here is the ticket	*Hier is het biljet*	heer iss het bilyet'
Where is the waiting-room?	*Waar is de wacht-kamer?*	wahr iss de(r) wa(h)*ch*t-kahmer?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Where is the booking-office ?	*Waar is het plaatsbureau ?*	wahr iss het plahtsbēūroh ?
— buffet ?	— — *het buffet ?*	— — hetbuf'fet ? [de(r)?
— lavatory ?	— — *de retirade ?*	— — de(r) re(r)teerah-
Are you going by the express ?	*Gaat gij met den sneltrein ?*	*g*aht *g*ey met den snel-treyn ?
Show me a time-table	*Laat mij een spoorboekje zien*	laht mey ayn spohr'-bookye(r) zeen
When does the train start ?	*Wanneer vertrekt de trein ?*	wa(h)nnayr fertrekt de(r) treyn ?
Can I book through to ... ?	*Kan ik een doorgaand biljet krijgen naar ... ?*	ka(h)n ik ayn dohr'-*g*ahnt bilyet krey*g*en nahr ...?
A first (second) class single ticket to ...	*Een eerste (tweede) klasse biljet enkele reis naar ...*	ayn ayrsste(r) [twayde(r)] kla(h)sse(r) bilyet enke(r)le(r) reyss nahr...
How much is it ?	*Hoeveel is het ?*	hoofayl iss het ?
We want a sleeping carriage	*Wij moeten een slaapwagen hebben*	wey mooten ayn slahpwah*g*en hebben
A corridor carriage	*Een wagen met corridor*	ayn wah*g*en met korreedohr
Return tickets	*Retourbiljetten*	re(r)toorbilyetten
A carriage for ladies	*Een dames coupé*	ayn dahmess koopay
A non-smoking compartment	*Een niet rookwagen*	ayn neet rohkwah*g*en
Is this the train for ... ?	*Is dit de trein naar ... ?*	iss dit de(r) treyn nahr ...?
Do I change anywhere on the journey ?	*Moet ik ergens onderweg overstappen ?*	moot ik er*g*enss onderwe*ch* ohfersta(h)ppen ?
Where must I change for ... ?	*Waar moet ik overstappen naar ... ?*	wahr moot ik ohfersta(h)ppen nahr... ?
Is this seat engaged ?	*Is deze plaats besproken ?*	iss dayze(r) plahts be(r)-sprohken ?
There is no room	*Er is geen plaats*	er iss *g*ayn plahts
Call the guard	*Roep den conducteur*	roop den konduktu(r)r
The train is just going to start	*De trein is op het punt van te vertrek-*	de(r) treyn iss op het punt fah(n) te(r) fertrekken
Open the door	*Open de deur [ken*	ohpen de(r) du(r)r
— the window	— *het raam*	— het rahm

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Here is the station	*Hier is het station*	heer iss het stahseeon
What station is this?	*Welk station is dit?*	welk stahseeon iss dit?
Do we stop here?	*Houden wij hier op?*	howden wey heer op?
Do we alight here?	*Stappen wij hier uit?*	sta(h)ppen wey heer oyt?
Do we change carriages here?	*Veranderen wij hier van rijtuig?*	fera(h)nderen wey heer fa(h)n reytoy*ch*?
How long do we stop here?	*Hoe lang houden wij hier stil?*	hoo la(h)ng howde(r)n wey heer stil?
Five minutes	*Vijf minuten*	feyf meenêuten
The luggage-train	*De goederentrein*	de(r) *g*ooderentreyn
Send this by fast train	*Zend dit per sneltrein*	zent dit per sneltreyn
By slow train	*Per gewonen trein*	per *g*e(r)wohnen treyn
My luggage is lost	*Mijn bagage is verloren* [*naar...*	meyn bah*g*ah*g*e(r) iss ferlohren [nahr...
Forward it on to ...	*Zend het dan door*	zent het da(h)n dohr
Give me your ticket	*Geef mij uw biljet*	*g*ayf mey êuw bilyet
Here it is	*Hier is het*	heer iss het

The Steamboat. (*De Stoomboot.*)

(See Vocabularies 21 & 22, pages 37 to 38.)

When do we start? [arrive?	*Hoe laat vertrekken wij?* [*aan?*	hoo laht fertrekken wey? [ahn?
When shall we	*Hoe laat komen wij*	hoo laht kohme(r)n wey
Time is up!	*Het is tijd!*	het iss teyt!
Where is your luggage?	*Waar is uwe bagage?*	wahr iss êuwe(r) bah*g*ah*g*e(r)
Let us go down into the cabin	*Laten wij in de kajuit gaan*	lahten wey in de(r) kahyoyt *g*ahn
Where is my berth?	*Waar is mijn hut?*	wahr iss meyn hut?
I want a cabin to myself	*Ik wensch een hut alleen te hebben* [*goed*	ik wenss ayn hut a(h)l'layn te(r) heb'ben
Look for my things	*Kijk eens naar mijn*	keyk ayns nahr meyn *g*oo't
There was another trunk	*Er was nog een andere koffer*	er wa(h)ss no*ch* ayn a(h)nde(r)re(r) kof'fer
Come to the Custom-house	*Kom mede naar het douanenkantoor*	kom mayde(r) nahr het dooahne(r)n ka(h)ntohr
Have you your passport?	*Hebt gij uw paspoort?*	hebt *g*ey êuw pa(h)ss'pohrt?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Will you examine this trunk?	*Wees zoo goed dezen koffer na te zien?*	wayss zoh *g*oot dayzen kof'fer nah te(r) zeen?
Here are the keys	*Hier zijn de sleutels*	heer zeyn de(r) slu(r)telss
Have you anything to declare?	*Hebt u iets aan te geven?*	hebt ēū eets ahn te(r) *g*ayfen?
I have nothing liable to duty	*Ik heb niets, dat aan rechten onderhevig is*	ik heb neets, da(h)t ahn rec*h*ten onderhayfe(r)*ch* iss
The Custom-house officer	*De beambte van de douane*	de(r) be(r)a(h)mbte(r) fa(h)n de(r) dooahne(r)
What is the duty?	*Wat zijn de rechten?*	wa(h)t zeyn de(r) rec*h*ten?
Is my luggage passed?	*Is mijne bagage doorgelaten?*	iss meyn bah*g*ahg*e*(r) dohr*g*e(r)lahten?
Can I remove it?	*Kan ik ze wegnemen?*	ka(h)n ik ze(r) we*g*nay-men?

Arrival. *(Aankomst.)*

Call a cab	*Haal eén rijtuig*	hahl ayn reytoy*ch*
Open, closed	*Open, dicht*	ohpen, di*ch*t
What is the fare by the journey (by the hour), cabman?	*Wat is de vracht voor de rit (per uur), koetsier?*	wa(h)t iss de(r) fra(h)*ch*t fohr de(r) rit (per ēūr), kootseer?
Put my luggage in the cab	*Zet mijne bagage in het rijtuig*	zet meyn bah*g*ahg*e*(r) in het reytoy*ch*
Drive me to ...	*Breng mij naar ...*	breng mey nahr ...
Drive quickly	*Rijd vlug*	reyt flu*ch*
Drive slower	*Rijd langzamer*	reyt la(h)ng'zahmer
Stop! Go on!	*Houd op! Ga door!*	howt op! *g*ah dohr!
Wait!	*Wacht!*	wa(h)*ch*t!
I wish to get out	*Ik wensch uit te stappen*	ik wenss oyt te(r) sta(h)p-pen

The Omnibus and Tram. *(De Omnibus en Tram.)*

The omnibus station	*De omnibus halte*	de(r) omneebuss ha(h)l-te(r)
Give me a ticket	*Geef mij een kaartje*	*g*ayf mey ayn kahrtye(r)
Conductor	*Conducteur*	konduktu(r)r
Inside	*Binnen in*	bin'nen in
Outside	*Boven op*	boh'fen op

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
"Full"	"*Vol*"	"fol"
Do you go to ...?	*Gaat dit naar ...?*	*g*aht dit nahr ...?
Put me down at ...	*Zet mij af in ...*	zet mey a(h)f in ...
What fare to ...?	*Hoeveel kost het tot..?*	hoofayl kosst het tot...?
Is there room for two inside?	*Is er binnen plaats voor twee?*	iss er binnen plahts fohr tway?
Room for three outside	*Plaats voor drie boven op*	plahts fohr dree bohfen op
Fares, please	*Kaartjes, als het u belieft*	kahrtye(r)s, a(h)lss het ẽu be(r)leeft
Electric, horse, cable tram	*Elektrische-, paarden-, kabeltram*	aylektrisse(r)-, pahrden-, kah'beltra(h)m

The Hotel. *(Het Hotel.)*

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

Which is the best hotel?	*Wat is het beste hotel?*	wa(h)t iss het beste(r) hoh'tel?
Let us have supper soon	*Laat ons spoedig soupeeren*	laht onss spoode(r)*ch* soo-payren
Are our rooms ready?	*Zijn onze kamers gereed?*	zeyn onze(r) kahmerss *g*erayt?
I want a bedroom	*Ik moet een slaapkamer hebben*	ik moot ayn slahpkahmer heb'ben
Let me see the room	*Laat mij de kamer zien*	laht mey de(r) kahmer zeen
What is the charge?	*Wat is het tarief?*	wa(h)t iss het tahreef?
That is too dear	*Dat is te duur*	da(h)t iss te(r) dẽur
I want a cheaper one	*Ik verlang een goedkoopere*	ik ferla(h)ng ayn *g*oo't-kohpere(r)
Have you a double-bedded room?	*Hebt u een kamer met twee bedden?*	hebt ẽu ayn kahmer met tway bedden?
Are there any letters for me?	*Zijn er ook brieven voor mij?*	zeyn er ohk breefen fohr mey?
Where is the W.C.?	*Waar is het privaat?*	wahr iss het preefaht?
Can I have a warm bath?	*Kan ik een warm bad krijgen?*	ka(h)n ik ayn wa(h)rm ba(h)t krey*g*en?
Give me the key of my room	*Geef mij den sleutel mijner kamer?*	*g*ayf mey den slu(r)tel meyner kahmer
Bring me some warm water	*Breng mij wat warm water*	breng mey wa(h)t wa(h)rm wahter

86979

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Take my luggage down	*Breng mijne bagage naar beneden*	breng meyn bah*g*ah*g*e(r) nahr be(r)nayden
Give me a candle, please	*Wees zoo goed mij een kaars te geven*	wayss zoh *g*oo't mey ayn kahrss te(r) *g*ayfen
We leave early to-morrow	*Wij vertrekken morgen vroeg*	wey fertrekken morgen froo*ch*

Correspondence. *(Briefwisseling.)*

(See Vocabulary 80, page 53.)

I must write a letter	*Ik moet een brief schrijven*	ik moot ayn breef sch*r*eyfen
I want some paper and ink	*Ik heb papier en inkt noodig*	ik heb pahpeer en inkt nohde(r)*ch*
Have you any thin note paper?	*Hebt u ook dun postpapier?*	hebt e͡u ohk dun post'-pahpeer?
Will you give me some?	*Wilt ge mij wat geven?*	wilt *g*e(r) mey wa(h)t *g*ayfen?
Lend me a sheet	*Leen mij een vel*	layn mey ayn fel
A quire	*Een katerntje (papier)*	ayn kahterntye(r) (pahpeer)
Do you like a hard or soft pen?	*Houdt u van een stijve of een slappe pen?*	howt e͡u fa(h)n ayn steyfe(r) off ayn sla(h)ppe(r) pen?
I like it hard (fine, broad)	*Ik houd van een stijve (fijne, breede)*	ik howt fa(h)n ayn steyfe(r) [feyne(r), brayde(r)]
Is your letter for the post?	*Moet uw brief naar de post?*	moot e͡uw breef nahr de(r) post?
What is the day of the month?	*De hoeveelste is het vandaag?*	de(r) hoofaylste(r) iss het fa(h)ndah*ch*
To-day is the first	*Het is heden de eerste*	het iss hayden de(r) ayrsste(r)
Seal your letter	*Verzegel uw brief*	ferzay*g*el e͡uw breef
There is no wax	*Er is geen lak*	er iss *g*ayn la(h)k
Take this letter to the post	*Breng dezen brief naar de post*	breng dayzen breef nahr de(r) post
Pay the postage	*Betaal het porto*	be(r)tahl het portoh
Newspaper wrapper	*Courantenomslag*	koora(h)ntenomsla(h)*ch*
Please deliver this by hand	*Wees zoo goed dit zelf te overhandigen*	wayss zoh *g*oo't dit zelf te(r) ohferha(h)nde(r)*g*en

Post-Office and Telegrams.

(Postkantoor en Telegrammen.)

(See Vocabulary 31, page 65.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Stamp of office of origin	*Zegel van het kantoor van afzending*	zay*g*el fa(h)n het ka(h)ntohr fa(h)n a(h)fzending
Name and address of sender	*Naam en adres van den afzender*	nahm en ahdress fa(h)n den a(h)fzender
Signature	*Handteekening*	ha(h)nt-taykening
Where is the telegraph office?	*Waar is het telegraafkantoor?*	wahr iss het te(r)le(r)-*g*rahf-ka(h)ntohr?
Have you any letters, telegrams, for Mr. ...?	*Hebt gij ook brieven, telegrammen voor Mijnheer ...?*	hebt *g*ey ohk breefen, te(r)le(r)*g*ra(h)mmen, fohr meynhayr ...?
Will this letter go to-night?	*Zal deze brief vanavond nog vertrekken?*	za(h)l dayze(r) breef fa(h)nahfont no*ch* fe(r)rtrekken?
What is the postage of this letter?	*Hoeveel port moet ik hiervoor betalen?*	hoofayl pohrt moot ik heerfohr be(r)tahlen?
To register a letter	*Een brief aanteekenen*	ayn breef ahntayke(r)-nen
By to-day's post	*Met de post van vandaag*	met de(r) post fa(h)n fa(h)ndah*ch*
By return of post	*Per ommegaande*	per omme(r)*g*ahnde(r)
I wish to send ...	*Ik wilde zenden...*	ik willde(r) zenden ...
What is the charge?	*Hoeveel kost het?*	hoofayl kost het?
The first ten words [word	*De eerste tien woorden*	de(r) ayrste(r) teen wohrden
Every additional	*Ieder woord meer*	eeder wohrt mayr
When does the post leave for England?	*Wanneer vertrekt de post naar Engeland?*	wa(h)nnayr fertrekt de(r) post nahr eng-e(r)-la(h)nt?
When is the next delivery?	*Wanneer is de volgende bestelling?*	wa(h)nnayr iss de(r) fol-*g*e(r)nde(r) be(r)stelling?
When does the office close?	*Wanneer is het kantoor gesloten?*	wa(h)nnayr iss het ka(h)ntohr *g*e(r)slohten?
I want a Postal Order for...	*Ik moet een postwissel hebben voor ...*	ik moot ayn postwissel hebben fohr...
Payable at the General Post Office, London	*Betaalbaar aan het groote postkantoor te Londen*	be(r)tahlbahr ahn het *g*rohte(r) postka(h)n-tohr te(r) londen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Is the London mail in yet?	*Is de mail uit Londen al aangekomen?*	iss de(r) mayl oyt londen a(h)l ahnge(r)kohmen?
Is there a foreign parcel post?	*Kan men ook postpaketten naar het buitenland verzenden?*	ka(h)n men ohk posstpahketten nahr het boytenla(h)nt ferzenden?
The latest delivery is at ...	*De laatste bestelling heeft om ... plaats*	de(r) lahtste(r) bestelling hayft om...plahts

Breakfast. *(Ontbijt.)*

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

Is breakfast ready?	*Is het ontbijt klaar?*	iss het ontbeyt klahr?
Breakfast is ready	*Het ontbijt is klaar*	het ontbeyt iss klahr
Is the tea made?	*Is de thee gezet?*	iss de(r) tay ge(r)zet?
Do you drink ...?	*Drinkt u ...?*	drinkt e͡u ...?
This cream is sour	*Deze room is zuur*	dayze(r) rohm iss ze͡ur
Will you take ...?	*Gebruikt u ...?*	ge(r)broykt e͡u ...?
These eggs are hard	*Deze eieren zijn hard*	dayze(r) ey-erer zeyn hart
Give me the salt	*Geef mij het zout*	gayf mey het zowt
Pass me ...	*Geef mij ... aan*	gayf mey ... ahn
This butter is not fresh	*Deze boter is niet versch* [*meer*	dayze(r) bohter iss neet ferss
Bring some more	*Breng nog wat*	breng noch wa(h)t mayr
Is the coffee strong enough?	*Is de koffie sterk genoeg?*	iss de(r) kof'fee sterrk ge(r)nooch?
It is excellent	*Het is uitmuntend*	het iss oytmuntent
We want more cups	*Wij hebben meer kopjes noodig*	wey heb'ben mayr kop'-ye(r)ss nohde(r)ch
Take some more...	*Neem nog wat ...*	naym noch wa(h)t
A piece of toast	*Een stukje geroosterd brood*	ayn stukye(r) ge(r)rohssterrt broht
Cold meat	*Koud vleesch*	kowt flayss
A rasher	*Een sneedje spek*	ayn snaydye(r) spek
Coffee with milk	*Koffie met melk*	kof'fee met melk
Coffee without milk or cream	*Koffie zonder melk of room*	kof'fee zonder melk off rohm
Remove the things	*Neem de tafel af*	naym de(r) tahfel a(h)f

Dinner. *(Middagmaal.)*

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Show me the bill-of-fare [ready?	*Laat mij de spijs-kaart zien*	laht mey de(r) speyss-kahrt zeen
What have you	*Wat is er gereed?*	wa(h)t iss er *g*erayt?
What soup will you	*Welke soep neemt u?*	welke(r) soop naymt e͡u?
Gravy soup [have?	*Bouillon*	booil'lon
Have you any ...?	*Hebt gij ook . ?*	hebt *g*ey ohk ...?
Fried soles	*Gebakken tong*	*g*e(r)ba(h)k'ken tong
What wine will you have?	*Welken wijn drinkt u?*	welke(r)n weyn drinkt e͡u?
Here is the list	*Hier is de wijnkaart*	heer iss de(r) weyn-kahrt
We shall dine at three o'clock	*Wij eten om drie uur*	wey ayten om dree e͡ur
Are you hungry, thirsty?	*Hebt gij honger, dorst?*	hebt *g*ey hong-er, dorst?
I am very thirsty	*Ik heb ergen dorst*	ik heb erge(r)n dorst
What shall I help you to?	*Wat mag ik u geven?*	wa(h)t ma(h)*ch* ik e͡u *g*ayfen?
No, thank you	*Neen, dank u*	nayn, da(h)nk e͡u
Help yourself	*Help uzelf*	help e͡uzelf
Cayenne pepper	*Cayenne peper*	kahyenne(r) payper
Here are spinach and broccoli	*Hier is spinazie en spruitkool* [*den*	heer iss speenahzee en sproytkohl [den
Change the plates	*Breng andere bor-*	breng a(h)nde(r)re(r) bor-
Give me a clean fork, knife	*Geef mij een schoone vork, mes*	*g*ayf mey ayn *sch*ohne(r) fork, mess
Bring me a glass of water	*Breng mij een glas water*	breng mey ayn *g*la(h)ss wahter
— — something to drink	*Geef mij wat te drinken*	*g*ayf mey wa(h)t te(r) drinken
A corkscrew	*Een kurkentrekker*	ayn kurkentrekker
This wine is flat	*Deze wijn is verschaald*	dayze(r) weyn iss fer-*sch*ahlt

Tea. *(Thee.)*

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

Tea is ready	*De thee is gereed*	de(r) tay iss *g*erayt
Pour out the tea	*Schenk de thee in*	*sch*enk de(r) tay in
Bring a saucer	*Breng een schoteltje*	breng ayn *sch*ohteltye(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Ring, if you please	*Wees zoo goed te schellen*	wayss zoh *goo*'t te(r) *sch*ellen
A little more milk	*Nog een weinig melk*	no*ch* ayn weyne(r)*ch* [melk
More bread	*Meer brood*	mayr broht
A slice of bread and butter	*Een boterham*	ayn bohterha(h)m
Will you take some cake?	*Wilt u wat koek nemen?*	wilt ēū wa(h)t koo'k naymen?
A small piece	*Een klein stukje*	ayn kleyn stukye(r)
Make more toast	*Maak nog wat geroosterd brood*	mahk no*ch* wa(h)t *ge*(r)-rohssterrt broht
This is excellent tea	*Dit is uitstekende thee*	dit iss oytstaykende(r) tay

Evening. *(Avond.)*

It is late	*Het is laat*	het iss laht
It is not late	*Het is niet laat*	het iss neet laht
It is still early	*Het is nog vroeg*	het iss no*ch* froo*ch*
Are you tired, sleepy?	*Zijt u moe, slaperig?*	zeyt ēū moo, slahpe(r)-re(r)*ch*?
Not at all	*Volstrekt niet*	folstrekt neet
Not much	*Niet erg*	neet er*ch*
It is only ten	*Het is pas tien uur*	het iss pa(h)ss teen ēūr
I am sleepy	*Ik heb slaap*	ik heb slahp
It is time to go to bed	*Het is tijd om naar bed te gaan*	het iss teyt om nahr bet te(r) *g*ahn
Is my room ready?	*Is mijne kamer gereed?*	iss meyn kahmer *ge*rayt?
Go and see	*Ga zelf zien*	*g*ah zelf zeen
Good night!	*Goeden nacht!*	*goo*'de(r)n na(h)*ch*t!

The Time. *(De Tijd.)*

(See Vocabulary 8, page 19.)

Please tell me the time	*Wees zoo goed mij te zeggen, hoe laat het is*	wayss zoh *goo*'t mey te(r) zeg'*g*en, hoo laht het iss
What time is it?	*Hoe laat is het?*	hoo laht iss het?
Ten minutes past seven	*Tien minuten over zevenen*	teen meenēūten ohfer zayfe(r)nen
It has just struck nine	*Het heeft juist negen geslagen*	het hayft yoysst nay*g*en *ge*(r)slah*g*en

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
A quarter past one	*Kwartier over eenen*	kwa(h)rteer ohfer aynen
It is just upon three	*Het is op slag van*	het iss op sla(h)*ch* fa(h)n
Half-past four	*Half vijf* [*drieën*	ha(h)lf feyf [dree'e(r)n
Twenty minutes to six	*Twintig minuten voor zessen*	twinte(r)*ch* meenēuten fohr zessen
	Tien minuten over half zes	teen meenēuten ohfer ha(h)lf zess
A quarter to eight	*Kwartier voor ach-*	kwa(h)rteer fohr a(h)*ch-*
Exactly 3 o'clock	*Precies drie uur* [*ten*	pre(r)seess dree ēūr [ten
The clock is strik-	*De klok slaat*	de(r) klok slaht
At what time? [ing	*Op welk uur? Om hoe laat?*	op welk ēūr? om hoo laht?
9.0 a.m.	*Negen uur des morgens*	nay*g*en ēūr dess mor-*g*enss
7.0 p.m.	*Zeven uur des na middags*	zayfen ēūr dess nah midda(h)*chs*

Health. *(Gezondheid.)*

(See Vocabulary 18, page 25.)

Do you sleep well?	*Slaapt u goed?*	slahpt ēū *g*oo't?
I hope you will soon be better	*Ik hoop, dat u spoedig beter zult zijn*	ik hohp, da(h)t ēū spoo-de(r)*ch* bayter zult zeyn
How are you?	*Hoe gaat het u?*	hoo *g*aht het ēū?
Pretty well	*Tamelijk wel*	tahme(r)le(r)k wel
I am very well	*Ik ben heel wel*	ik ben hayl wel
Not very well, ill	*Niet erg wel, ziek*	neet er*ch* wel, zeek
I have a headache	*Ik heb hoofdpijn*	ik heb hooftpeyn
— — a sore throat	— — *pijn in de keel*	— — peyn in de(r) kayl
— — got a chill	— — *ben verkouden*	— — ben ferkowden
I feel sick	*Ik voel mij misselijk*	ik fool mey misse(r)le(r)k
Send for a doctor	*Laat een dokter halen*	laht ayn dokter hahlen
I want to see a ...	*Ik wensch een ... te*	ik wenss ayn ... te(r)
She has a cough	*Zij hoest* [*zien*	zey hoost [zeen
She is hoarse	*Zij is schor*	zey iss sc*h*or
Where is there a chemist's shop?	*Waar is een apotheek?*	wahr iss ayn ahpoh-tayk?
How much is the doctor's fee for a visit?	*Hoeveel berekent de dokter voor eene visite?*	hoofayl be(r)rayke(r)nt de(r) dokter fohr ay-ne(r) feeseete(r)?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Have this prescription made up	*Laat dit recept klaarmaken*	laht dit re(r)sept klahr-mahken
One tablespoonful three times a day	*Driemaal daags een eetlepel*	dreemahl dah*g*ss ayn aytlaypel
To be taken after each meal	*Na elken maaltijd in te nemen*	nah elken mahlteyt in te(r) naymen
Shake the bottle	*Schud de flesch*	s*ch*ut de(r) fless
Poison	*Vergif*	fer*g*if
Outward application only	*Alleen voor uitwendig gebruik*	a(h)l'layn fohr oytwen-de(r)*ch* *g*e(r)broyk

In Town. *(In de Stad.)*

(See Vocabulary 10, page 21.)

Where shall we go?	*Waar zullen wij heengaan?*	wahr zullen wey hayn-*g*ahn?
Which is the way to...?	*Wat is de weg naar...?*	wa(h)t iss de(r) we*ch* nahr...?
Where does this road lead?	*Waar gaat deze weg heen?*	wahr *g*aht dayze(r) we*ch* hayn?
To the right, left	*Rechts, links*	re*ch*ts, links
About a mile	*Ongeveer een mijl*	on-*g*e(r)fayr ayn meyl
Go up the street	*Ga de straat op*	*g*ah de(r) straht op
Is it far from here?	*Is het ver van hier?*	iss het fer fa(h)n heer?
How far is it to...?	*Hoe ver is het naar..?*	hoo fer iss het nahr...?
Where can I get an omnibus?	*Waar kan ik een omnibus krijgen?*	wahr ka(h)n ik ayn om-neebus krey*g*en?
Go quickly	*Loop vlug*	lohp flu*ch*
— slowly	*— langzaam*	— la(h)ngzahm
Let us go	*Laat ons gaan*	laht onss *g*ahn
Show me the way	*Wijs mij den weg*	weyss mey de(r)n we*ch*
Turn to the right	*Sla rechts om*	slah re*ch*ts om
Keep to the left	*Houd links aan*	howt links ahn
Second turning	*Tweede straat*	twayde(r) straht
Take the first to the left and the second to the right	*Neem de eerste links en de tweede rechts*	naym de(r) ayrste(r) links en de(r) tway de(r) re*ch*ts
Cross the road	*Steek den weg over*	stayk de(r)n we*ch* ohfer
Is this the way to...?	*Is dit de weg naar...?*	iss dit de(r) we*ch* nahr...?
In what street are the best shops?	*In welke straat zijn de beste winkels?*	in welke(r) straht zeyn de(r) beste(r) winkelss?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Please direct me to ...	*Wees zoo goed mij den weg te wijzen naar ...*	wayss zoh *goo't* mey de(r)n we*ch* te(r) wey-zen nahr...
Which omnibus [tram] must I take for...?	*Welke omnibus [tram] moet ik nemen nahr ...?*	welke(r) omneebuss [tra(h)m] moot ik naymen nahr ...?
Do you know Mr. ..?	*Kent u Mijnheer ...?*	kent e͡u me(r)nhayr ...?
I don't know anyone of that name	*Ik ken niemand van dien naam*	ik ken neema(h)nt fa(h)n deen nahm
He is a friend of mine [well	*Hij is een vriend van mij*	hey iss ayn freent fa(h)n mey
I know him very	*Ik ken hem zeer goed*	ik ken hem zayr *goo't*
Where does he live?	*Waar woont hij?*	wahr wohnt hey?
Close by	*Dichtbij*	di*ch*tbey
Can you direct me to a good hotel?	*Kunt u mij een goed hôtel aanwijzen?*	kunt e͡u mey ayn *goo't* hoh'tel ahnweyzen?
Is Mr. ..., Mrs. ..., at home?	*Is Mijnheer..., Mevrouw ..., tehuis?*	iss meynhayr ..., me(r)frow ..., te(r)hoyss?
Good morning	*Goeden morgen*	*goo'*den mohr*g*en
How do you do?	*Hoe vaart u?*	hoo fahrt e͡u?
I must go	*Ik moet gaan*	ik moot *g*ahn
Good-bye, farewell	*Adieu, vaarwel*	ahdee'u(r), fahrwel
Good evening	*Goeden avond*	*g*ooden ahfont
Good night	*Goeden nacht*	*g*oode(r)n na(h)*ch*t

Shopping. *(In een Winkel.)*

(See Vocabularies 6, 7, 14 to 17, & 20.)

How much?	*Hoeveel kost dat?*	hoofayl kost da(h)t?
That is too much	*Dat is te veel*	da(h)t iss te(r) fayl
What is the price?	*Wat kost dat?*	wa(h)t kost da(h)t?
Will you send them at once?	*Wilt u die dadelijk zenden?*	wilt e͡u dee dahde(r)le(r)k zenden?
I wish to buy...	*Ik wensch ... te koopen*	ik wenss ... te(r) koh-pen
I will take this	*Ik neem dit*	ik naym dit
Send them to...	*Zend ze naar ...*	zent ze(r) nahr ...
I want some calico	*Ik heb katoen noodig*	ik heb kahtoon noh-de(r)*ch*
I should like to see some ribbons	*Laat mij lint zien*	laht mey lint zeen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
This colour is too dark, light	*Deze kleur is te donker, te licht*	dayze(r) klu(r)r iss te(r) donker, te(r) li*ch*t
Have you any narrower, broader?	*Hebt u ook smaller, breeder?*	hebt e͡u ohk sma(h)ller, brayder?
What is this a	*Wat kost dit de el?*	wa(h)t kost dit de(r) el?
It is faded [yard?	*Het is verschoten*	het iss fers*ch*ohten
Show me some cotton	*Laat mij katoen zien*	laht mey kahtoon zeen
Some gloves	*Handschoenen*	ha(h)ndsc*h*oonen
— others	*Andere*	ahnde(r)re(r)
Not so fine	*Niet zulke mooie*	neet zulke(r) moh-i-e(r)
This will do	*Deze zijn goed*	dayze(r) zeyn *g*oo't
Sewing-silk	*Naaizijde*	nah'i-zeyde(r)
A skein	*Een streng*	ayn streng
Mixed pins	*Spelden van verschillende grootte*	spelde(r)n fa(h)n fers*ch*ille(r)nde(r) *g*rohte(r)
Tape; a bodkin	*Band; een priem*	ba(h)nt; ayn preem
What are they a pair?	*Hoeveel kosten ze het paar?*	hoofayl koste(r)n ze(r) het pahr?
It is too dear	*Dat is te duur*	da(h)t iss te(r) de͡ur
Try on these	*Pas deze eens aan*	pa(h)ss dayze(r) ayns ahn
They fit you very well [with me	*Zij passen u zeer goed*	zey pa(h)ss'en e͡u zayr *g*oo't [men
I will take them	*Ik zal ze meenemen*	ik za(h)l ze(r) maynay-
Send this home directly	*Zend dit dadelijk naar huis*	zent dit dahde(r)le(r)k nahr hoyss
The bill	*De rekening*	de(r) rayke(r)ning

The Dressmaker. *(De Modiste.)*

(See Vocabulary 14, p. 27.)

Here is the dressmaker	*Hier is de modiste* [*komen*	heer iss de(r) mohdisste(r)
Show her in	*Laat haar binnen-*	laht hahr binnenkohmen
Have you brought my dress?	*Hebt u mijne japon meegebracht?*	hebt e͡u meyn yahpon may*g*ebra(h)*cht*?
Here it is	*Hier is ze* [*sen?*	heer iss ze(r) [pa(h)ssen?
Will you try it on?	*Wilt u deze aanpas-*	wilt e͡u dayze(r) ahn-
It fits you well	*Zij past u goed*	zey pa(h)st e͡u *g*oo't
The sleeves are not wide enough	*De mouwen zijn niet wijd genoeg*	de(r) mowen zeyn neet weyt *g*e(r)noo*ch*

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
The skirt is too narrow	*De rok is te nauw*	de(r) rok iss te(r) now
Add another breadth	*Voeg er eene breedte aan toe*	foo*g* er ayne(r) brayd-te(r) ahn too
It is short-waisted	*Hij is te kort van middel* [*del*	hey iss te(r) kort fa(h)n midde(r)l [midde(r)l
It is long-waisted	— — *lang van mid-*	— — la(h)ng fa(h)n
Make all these alterations	*Maak al deze ver-anderingen*	mahk a(h)l dayze(r) fer-a(h)ndering-en
What trimming would you put on?	*Welk garnituur zoudt u aanraden?*	welk *g*ahrneetēūr zowdt ēū ahnrahden?
Light blue ribbon	*Lichtblauw lint*	li*ch*tblow lint
You shall have it on Saturday	*U zult het Zaturdag hebben*	ēū zult het zahtur-da(h)*ch* hebben
Without fail [me	*Zonder mankeeren*	zonder ma(h)nkayren
Don't disappoint	*Stel mij niet teleur*	stel mey neet te(r)lu(r)r

The Shoemaker. *(De Schoenmaker.)*

(For Shopping see page 100.)

I wish to see some shoes	*Ik wensch eenige schoenen te zien*	ik wenss ayne(r)*g*e(r) s*ch*oonen te(r) zeen
Ladies', gentlemen's, children's	*Dames-, heeren-, kinderschoenen en:*	dahmess-, hayren-, kinder-s*ch*oonen enz
The soles are rather thick, thin	*De zolen zijn tamelijk dik, dun*	de(r) zohlen zeyn tahme(r)le(r)k dik, dun
They are too tight, short, long	*Zij zijn te nauw, kort, lang*	zey zeyn te(r) now, kort, la(h)ng
Heels too high	*Te hooge hakken*	te(r) hohge(r) ha(h)kken
I cannot get my foot in	*Ik kan er mijn voet niet in krijgen*	ik ka(h)n er meyn foo't neet in kreyg*e*n
Here is a shoe-horn	*Hier is een hoorn*	heer iss ayn hohrn
They hurt my heel, toes, instep	*Zij doen mijn hiel, teenen, wreef, zeer*	zey doon meyn heel, taynen, w-rayf, zayr
I cannot walk in them	*Ik kan er niet in loopen*	ik ka(h)n er neet in lohpen
Take my measure	*Neem mij de maat*	naym mey de(r) maht
I must have them as soon as possible	*Ik moet ze zoo spoedig mogelijk hebben*	ik moot ze(r) zoh spoo-de(r)*ch* mo(h)*g*e(r)le(r)k hebben

The Laundress. *(De Waschvrouw.)*

(See Vocabulary 14, p. 27, and Washing List, below.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
This is too limp	*Dit is te slap*	dit iss te(r) sla(h)p
You don't put enough starch	*Er is niet genoeg stijfsel in*	er iss neet *ge*(r)noo*ch* steyfsel in
I miss a collar	*Ik mis een kraag*	ik miss ayn krah*ch*
See how badly that is ironed, starched	*Zie eens, hoe slecht dit is gestreken, gesteven*	zee aynss, hoo sle*ch*t dit iss *ge*(r)strayken, *ge*(r)-stayfen
You have scorched, torn, this dress	*U hebt deze japon geschroeid, gescheurd*	êü hebt dayze(r) yah-pon *ge*(r)sc*h*rooit, *ge*(r)-sc*h*urt
You put too much blue in my linen	*U doet te veel blauwsel in mijn linnengoed*	êü doot te(r) fayl blousel in meyn linne(r)n*g*oo't
This is not my handkerchief	*Dit is mijn zakdoek niet* [*ning?*	dit iss meyn za(h)kdook nect [ke(r)ning?
Have you your bill?	*Hebt u uwe reke-*	hebt êü êüwe(r) ray-
I will pay you	*Ik zal u betalen*	ik za(h)l êü be(r)tahlen
I want this linen washed	*Ik wensch dit linnen gewasschen te hebben*	ik wenss dit linne(r)n *ge*(r)wa(h)ssen te(r) hebben
When can I have it?	*Wanneer kan ik het krijgen?*	wa(h)nnayr ka(h)n ik het kreyg*e*n?
Please return this linen on ...	*Wees zoo goed het aan ... terug te zenden*	wayss zoh *goo*'t het ahn ...teru*ch* te(r) zenden
You must bring back this list	*U moet deze lijst terugbrengen*	êü moot dayze(r) leyst teru*g*breng-e(r)n

Washing List.* *(Waschlijst.)*

FOR GENTLEMEN. *(Voor Heeren.)*

Collars	*Kragen, boorden* m.	krah*g*en, bohrden
Cuffs	*Manchetten* f.pl.	ma(h)nc*h*etten
Flannel waistcoat	*Flanellen vest* n.	fla(h)nellen fest
Neckties	*Dassen* f.pl.	da(h)s'sen
Night shirts	*Nachthemden* n.pl.	na(h)c*h*t-hemden
Pants (drawers)	*Onderbroeken* f.pl.	onderbroo'ken

* THIMM (C. A.) **Dutch Washing Book for Ladies and Gentlemen.** With Counterfoils in English, alphabetically arranged for the use of Tourists and others. Red wrapper, 8vo. **6d.**

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Pocket handker-	*Zakdoeken* m.	za(h)kdooken
Shirts [chiefs	*Hemden*	hemden
Silk handkerchiefs	*Zijden zakdoeken*	zeyden za(h)kdooken
Socks	*Sokken* f.	sokken
Stockings	*Kousen* f.	kowssen
Under-vest	*Onderkleed* n.	onderklayt
Waistcoat (vest)	*Vest*	fest
FOR LADIES. *(Voor Dames.)*		
Apron	*Schortje, boezelaar*	*sch*ort-ye(r), booze(r)lahr
Bodice	*Keurslijf, corset* n.	ku(r)rsleyf, korset
Cap	*Muts* f., *pet*	muts, pet
Chemise	*Vrouwenhemd* n.	frowenhemt
Drawers	*Onderbroeken* f.pl.	onderbroo'ken
Dress	*Japon* f.	yahpon
Dressing-gown	*Slaaprok* m.	slahprok
Night caps	*Slaapmuts* f.	slahpmuts
Night gowns	*Nachtjaponnen*	na(h)*ch*t-yahponne(r)n
Petticoats	*Rokken* m.	rokken
—, flannel	*Flanellen rokken*	fla(h)nellen rokken
Silk stockings	*Zijden kousen*	zeyden kowssen
Sleeves	*Mouwen*	mowen
Stays	*Korset*	korset
Napkins	*Servetten*	serfetten
Towels	*Handdoeken* m.pl.	ha(h)ndoo'ken

Cycling Phrases. *(Uitdrukkingen voor Wielrijders.)*

(See Vocabulary 25, page 45.)

I want my machine	*Ik heb mijne machine (wiel) noodig*	ik heb meyn mahsheene(r) (weel) nohde(r)*ch*
Fitted with all accessories	*Voorzien van alle toebehooren*	fohrzeen fa(h)n a(h)lle(r) toobe(r)hohren
I wish to hire ...	*Ik wensch...te huren*	ik wenss ... te(r) hēūren
By the hour, day	*Bij het uur, den dag*	bey het ēūr, den da(h)*ch*
What are your terms?	*Wat is uw prijs?*	wa(h)t iss ēūw preyss?
Have you a cycle shelter?	*Hebt u een bergplaats voor wielen?*	hebt ēū ayn ber*g*plahts fohr weelen?
To tighten—loosen —a nut	*Een moer aanschroeven—losschroeven*	ayn moo'r ahns*ch*roofen —los'*sch*roofen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Are the roads good or bad?	*Zijn de wegen goed of slecht?*	zeyn de(r) way*g*en *g*oo't off sle*ch*t?
The chain is off	*De ketting is los*	de(r) ketting iss loss
I must inflate my tyres	*Ik moet mijne banden oppompen*	ik moot meyn ba(h)nden oppompen
I have broken ...	*Ik heb ... gebroken*	ik heb ... *g*e(r)brohken
Are you ready?	*Zijt gij gereed?*	zeyt *g*ey *g*erayt?
We will start at ...	*Wij zullen om ... vertrekken*	wey zullen om ... fertrekken
Ring your bell	*Bel eens*	bel aynss
My tyre is punc-	*Mijn band is lek*	meyn ba(h)nt iss lek
Make haste! [tured	*Haast u!*	hahsst e͡u!
Stop! Look out!	*Stop! Kijk uit!*	stop! keyk oyt!
Don't go so fast	*Ga niet zoo snel*	*g*ah neet zoh snel
Keep straight on	*Ga recht uit* [*ken*	*g*ah re*ch*t oyt
We must light up	*Wij moeten aanste-*	wey mooten ahnstayken
My lamp requires a new wick	*Ik heb een nieuwe pit voor mijn lamp noodig*	ik heb ayn neewe(r) pit fohr meyn la(h)mp nohde(r)*ch*
Have you a road guide?	*Hebt u een gids?*	hebt e͡u ayn *g*idss?
Yes; which one do you require?	*Ja; welke wilt u hebben?*	yah; welke(r) wilt e͡u hebben?
The one for Amsterdam and environs	*Die voor Amsterdam en omstreken*	dee fohr a(h)msterda(h)m en omstrayken
I want my machine cleaned	*Ik wensch mijne machine te laten schoonmaken*	ik wenss meyn mahsheene(r) te(r) lahten s*ch*ohnmahken
Where can I get my bicycle mended?	*Waar kan ik mijn fiets laten repareeren?*	wahr ka(h)n ik meyn feets lahten re(r)pahrayren?
Can you repair this for me?	*Kunt u dit voor mij repareeren?*	kunt e͡u dit fohr mey re(r)pahrayren?
How long will it take?	*Hoe lang zal het duren?*	hoo la(h)ng za(h)l het de͡ure(r)n?
I am a member of the London Cyclists' Touring Club; here is my ticket	*Ik ben lid van de Londensche Wielrijders Club; hier is mijn bewijs*	ik ben lit fa(h)n de(r) londensse(r) weelreyderss klub; heer iss meyn be(r)weyss

Motoring Phrases. *(Gesprekken over Automobielen.)*

(For Vocabulary see pp 48, also Cycling, pages 45 & 113.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Have you examined my speed-changing gear?	*Hebt u mijne versnelling nagekeken?*	hebt êu meyn fe(r)rsnelling nah*ye*(r)kayke(r)n?
Replace my brake	*Verzet mijn rem*	fe(r)rzet meyn rem
The steering-gear is out of order	*Het stuur is niet in orde*	het stêur iss neet in orde(r)
I want a carburator for voiturette	*Ik heb een carburator noodig voor een klein rijtuig*	ik heb ayn karbêurahtor nohde(r)*ch* fohr ayn kleyn reytoy*ch*
My back spring is broken	*Mijn achterveer is gebroken*	meyn a(h)*ch*terfayr iss *ge*(r)brohken
Change it	*Neem een andere*	naym ayn a(h)nde(r)re(r)
A pinion is wanted for the small axle	*Er is een rondsel noodig voor de kleine as*	er iss ayn rondsel nohde(r)*ch* fohr de(r) kleyne(r) a(h)ss
I have lost my horn (hooter)	*Ik heb mijn hoorn (blaashoorn) verloren*	ik heb meyn hohrn (blahsshohrn) ferlohren
Have you an accumulator—four volts?	*Hebt u een accumulator — vier voltas?*	hebt êu ayn a(h)kkêumêûlahtor — feer folta(h)ss?
You must fix the radiator to the frame	*U moet het radieertoestel aan het raam bevestigen*	êu moot het rahdeeayrtoostel ahn het rahm be(r)feste(r)*ge*n
Give me a petrol tube	*Geef mij een petroleumbuis*	*ga*yf mey ayn paytrohle(r)um boyss
An automobile map on cloth	*Een automobiel kaart op linnen*	ayn ohtohmoh'beel kahrt op linnen
What is the power of this motor?	*Welke kracht heeft deze motor?*	welke(r) kra(h)*ch*t hayft dayze(r) mohtor?
This is an eight-horse-power engine	*Dit is een acht paardekracht machine*	dit iss ayn a(h)*ch*t pahrde(r)kra(h)*ch*t mahsheene(r)
Is it a good hill-climber?	*Kan men er goed mee stijgen?*	ka(h)n men er *goo*t may steyge(r)n?
I want an experienced driver	*Ik heb een ervaren stuurder noodig*	ik hep ayn erfahre(r)n stêurde(r)r nohde(r)*ch*

Photographic Phrases. (*Uitdrukkingen aan het Fotografeeren.*)

(For Vocabulary see p. 49.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Must permission be obtained to photograph?	*Moet verlof worden aangevraagd om te fotografeeren?*	moot ferlof worden ahn-*g*e(r)frah*g*t om te(r) fohto*g*rahfayren?
I wish to take the interior	*Ik wensch het inwendige van het huis te nemen*	ik wenss het inwende(r)-*g*e(r) fa(h)n het hoyss te(r) nayme(r)n
What exposure must I give it?	*Hoe lang moet ik de opname laten duren?*	hoo la(h)ng moot ik de(r) opnahme(r) lahte(r)n deûre(r)n?
The light is too strong	*Het licht is te sterk* [*brandpunt*	het li*ch*t iss te(r) sterk [bra(h)nt-punt
It is out of focus	*Het is niet in het*	het iss neet in het
What size of plate do you use?	*Welke grootte van plaat gebruikt u?*	welke(r) *g*rohtte(r) fa(h)n plaht *g*e(r)broy'k t eû?
I only use quarter-plate	*Ik gebruik alleen een kwartplaat*	ik *g*e(r)broyk a(h)llayn ayn kwa(h)rt-plaht
Have you a dark room?	*Hebt gij een donkere kamer?*	hebt *g*ey ayn donkere(r) kahmer?
I want to develop some plates	*Ik wensch eenige platen te ontwikkelen*	ik wenss ayne(r)*g*e(r) plah-ten te(r) ontwikke(r)len
What a beautiful photograph!	*Wat eene prachtige fotografie!*	wa(h)t ayne(r) pra(h)*ch*te(r)*g*e(r) fohto*g*rahfee!
It is a perfect picture	*Het is eene volmaakte afbeelding*	het iss ayne(r) folmahkte(r) a(h)fbaylding
This plate is spoilt	*Deze plaat is bedorven*	dayze(r) plaht iss be(r)-dorfen
That is due to over-exposure	*Dat is aan te lange opname te wijten*	da(h)t iss ahn te(r) la(h)ng-e(r) opnahme(r) te(r) weyten
I am going to print more copies	*Ik ga nog meer afdrukken maken*	ik *g*ah noc*h* mayr a(h)f-drukken mahke(r)n
This was spoilt in the printing	*Dit is bij het afdrukken bedorven*	dit iss bey het a(h)f-drukken be(r)dorfen
The grouping is very good	*De groepeering is zeer goed*	de(r) *g*roopayring iss zayr *g*oo't
I have secured some beautiful views	*Ik heb eenige fraaie gezichten verkregen*	ik heb ayne(r)*g*e(r) frah'i-e(r) *g*e(r)zi*ch*ten fer-kray*g*en

Commercial and Trading. *(Handelstermen.)*

(For Vocabulary see page 41.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation
Where can I obtain a commercial traveller's permit?	*Waar kan ik een handelsreizigers vergunning krijgen?*	wahr ka(h)n ik ayn ha(h)nde(r)lsreyze(r)gerss fergunning kreygen?
What is the fee for the permit?	*Wat kost eene vergunning?*	wa(h)t kost ayne(r) fergunning?
I represent the firm of...	*Ik vertegenwoordig de firma ...*	ik fertaygge(r)nwohrde(r)ch de(r) firmah...
May I show you my samples?	*Mag ik u mijne monsters laten zien?*	ma(h)ch ik êu meyn monsterss lahte(r)n zeen.
Send our account in monthly	*Zend onze rekening maandelijks in*	zent onze(r) raykening mahnde(r)le(r)ks in
Give me a receipt	*Geef mij een ontvangbewijs*	gyf mey ayn ontfa(h)ngbe(r)weyss
Messrs. ... have failed	*De Heeren ... zijn failliet*	de(r) hayren ..... zeyn fa(h)lyeet
What assets [liabilities] are there?	*Hoe groot is het aktief [passief]?*	hoo groht iss het a(h)kteef [pa(h)sseef]?
Show me a balance-sheet	*Toon mij een balans*	tohn mey ayn bahla(h)nss
There is an error in your account	*Er is een abuis in uwe rekening*	er iss ayn ahboyss in êuwe(r) raykening
I shall send in a claim	*Ik zal eene vordering inzenden*	ik za(h)l ayne(r) forde(r)ring inzenden
Will you accept a bill?	*Wilt u een wissel accepteeren?*	wilt êu ayn wisse(r)l a(h)kseptayren?
— at three months	*— op drie maanden*	— op dree mahnden
What dividend is declared?	*Welk dividend is verklaard?*	welk deefeedent iss ferklahrt?
Your luggage is liable to duty	*Uwe bagage is aan rechten onderhevig*	êuwe(r) bahgahge(r) iss ahn rechten onderhayfe(r)ch
This cheque needs endorsing	*Deze cheque moet worden geëndosseerd*	dayze(r) shek moot worden ge(r)endossayrt
Have you declared the value?	*Hebt u de waarde gedeclareerd?*	hebt êu de(r) wahrde(r) ge(r)dayklahrayrt?
I will prepay the carriage	*Ik zal de vracht vooruitbetalen*	ik za(h)l de(r) fra(h)cht fohroyt-be(r)tahlen
Quote me a price	*Noteer ons een prijs*	nohtayr onss ayn preyss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Is there any duty on samples?	*Is er eenig recht op monsters?*	iss er ayne(r)*ch* re*ch*t op monsterss?
Please make me out a list of the samples I carry	*Wees zoo goed mij eene lijst op te maken van de monsters, die ik medeneem*	wayss zoh *g*oo't mey ayne(r) leyst op te(r) mahken fa(h)n de(r) monsterss, dee ik mayde(r)naym
Indicating quality and quantity	*Aantoonende kwaliteit en kwantiteit*	ahntohne(r)nde(r) kwahleeteyt en kwa(h)nteeteyt

Changing Money. *(Geld wisselen.)*

Where can I get money changed?	*Waar kan ik geld wisselen?*	wahr ka(h)n ik *g*elt wisse(r)len?
Where is the bank (a money-changer)?	*Waar is de bank (een geldwisselaar)?*	wahr iss de(r) ba(h)nk [ayn *g*eltwisse(r)lahr]?
I want change for a five-pound note	*Ik wou een bankbiljet van vijf pond wisselen*	ik wow ayn ba(h)nkbilyet fa(h)n feyf pont wisse(r)len
Will you give me Dutch money?	*Wilt u mij Hollandsch geld geven?*	wilt e͡u mey holla(h)ndss *g*elt *g*ayfen?
What is the exchange on English money?	*Wat is de koers van Engelsch geld?*	wa(h)t iss de(r) koorss fa(h)n eng-elss *g*elt?
Will you change me these sovereigns?	*Wilt u deze souvereinen (ponden) voor mij wisselen?*	wilt e͡u dayze(r) soofe(r)reynen (ponden) fohr mey wisse(r)len?
Will you cash this cheque for me?	*Wilt u deze cheque voor mij inwisselen?*	wilt e͡u dayze(r) shek fohr mey inwisse(r)len?
Please give me gold and silver, not paper money	*Wees zoo goed mij goud en zilver te geven, geen papie-*	wayss zoh *g*oo't mey *g*owt en zilfer te(r) *g*ayfen, *g*ayn pahpee-
A bill of exchange	*Een wissel [ren geld*	ayn wisse(r)l [ren *g*elt
It is payable at sight	*Hij is betaalbaar op zicht*	hey iss be(r)tahlbahr op zi*ch*t
Give me the amount in ...	*Geeft mij het bedrag in ...*	*g*ayf mey het be(r)dra(h)*ch* in ...
Have you an agent [in ...?	*Hebt u een agent [in ...?*	hebt e͡u ayn ah*g*ent in...?

MONEY. (*Geld.*)

Dutch Money, with English and American Equivalents.

[NOTE.—These equivalents are subject to the fluctuations in exchange.]

GOLD.

DUTCH.	ENGLISH. £ s. d.	AMERICAN. dols. cents.
10 gulden (or guilders)	0 16 8	4 16

SILVER.

2½ gulden (or florins)	0 4 2	1 4
1 gulden (100 cents)	0 1 8	0 41
½ gulden	0 0 10	0 20
5 stuivers (25 cents—"kwartje") ...	0 0 5	0 10
2 stuivers (10 cents—"dubbeltje") ...	0 0 2	0 4
1 stuiver (5 cents)	0 0 1	0 2

BRONZE.

2½ cents...	0 0 0½	0 1

100 cents = 20 stuivers = 1 gulden (or florin).

PAPER.

NOTES are issued by the *Bank of Netherlands* for 10, 25, 40, 50, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 gulden.

English and American Money, with Dutch Equivalents.

ENGLISH.		DUTCH.	AMERICAN.		DUTCH.
1 pound (£1)	=	12 gulden	100 dollars	=	241 gul. 5 st.
1 half-crown (2s. 6d.)		1 gul. 10 st.	10 ,, ...	...	24 gul. 2½ st.
1 florin (2s.)	...	1 gul. 4 st.	1 ,, ...	...	1 gul. 8 st.
1 shilling (1s.)	...	12 stuivers	50 cents ...	...	1 gul. 4 st.
1 penny (1d.)	...	1 st. (5 cts.)	10 ,, ...	...	5 stuivers
1 halfpenny (½d.)		2½ cents	1 cent ...	..	2½ cents

EXCHANGE.—The rate of exchange ordinarily varies from about 12 gulden 2½ cents to 12 g. 12½ c. to the English pound.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Maten en Gewichten.)

The *Metric* system is used throughout Holland for all weights and measures, but the old nomenclature is still retained.

MEASURES OF LENGTH. *(Lengtemaat.)*

English.	Dutch.
1 inch = 2.5399	duimen (centimeter)
1 foot = 30	duimen ,,
1 yard = 91	duimen ,,
1 furlg. (220 yds.) = 201	ellen (meter)
1 mile (1760 yds.) = 1	mijl (kilometer) 610 meter
5 miles = 8	mijlen (kilometer)

Dutch.	English.
1 duim (centimeter) =	0.394 in.
30 duimen ,, =	1 foot
1 el (meter) =	3 ft. 3 in.; 1.093 yds.; 39.37 in.
1 honderd meter (hectometer) =	109 yds. 1 ft.
1 mijle (kilometer) =	1093 yds. 2 ft.
5 mijlen ,, =	3 miles 220 yds.

WEIGHTS. *(Gewichten,)*

English.		Dutch.	
½ oz. (Letter Post)	=	15½ wichtjes	(about)
1 oz.	=	31.1 ,,	
8 ozs. (½ lb.)	=	248.8 ,,	
1 lb. (avoirdupois)	=	497.6 ,,	(nearly 1 pond)
1 qr. (28 lbs.)...	=	27.168 ponden	(13.9 kilograms)
1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	=	111.47 ,,	(55.7 ,,)
1 ton (20 cwt. or 2240 lbs.)	=	2229.4 ,,	(1114.7 ,,)

Dutch.		English.
1 wichtje (gram)	=	15.432 grains
100 wichtjes	=	3.2 ozs.
250 ,, ...	=	8 ,, (½ lb.)
1 pond (500 wichtjes or ½ kilog.)	=	1 lb. (about)
100 ponden (50 kilograms)	=	100 lbs. 7½ ozs.
1000 ,, (500 ,,)	=	1004 lbs. 11 ozs. (8 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.)

LIQUIDS, &c. *(Weistoffen, enz.)*

English.	Dutch.
1 pint = 0.57	kan (liter)
1 quart (2 pts.) = 1.14	kan (liter)
1 gallon (4 qts.) = 4.5434	kan ,,
1 peck (2 gals.) = 9	kan ,,
1 bushel (8 gals.) = 36	kan ,,

Dutch.	English.
1 kan (liter) =	1.76 pints
5 kan ,, =	1 gallon 1 pint
50 kan ,, =	11 gallons
100 kan ,, =	22 gallons (2¾ bushels)

00086979

DUE DATE
11 DEC 1978
17 MAR 1984

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 23 January, 2019